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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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THE GATES AJAR.

'Twas whispered one morning in Heaven,
How the little child angel May,
In the shade of the great white portal,
Sat sorrowing night and day,
How she said to the stately warden—
He of the key and bar—
"O angel, sweet angel! I pray you,
Set the beautiful gates ajar,
Only a little, wont you,
Set the beautiful gates ajar!

"I can hear my mother weeping;
She is lonely; she cannot see
A glimmer of light in the darkness,
When the gates shut after me.
Oh! turn me the key, sweet angel,
The splendor will shine so far!"
But the warden answered, "I dare not
Set the beautiful gates ajar."
Spoke low and answered: "I dare not
Set the beautiful gates ajar."

Then up rose Mary the Blessed,
Sweet Mary, mother of Christ;
Her hand on the hand of the angel
She laid, and the touch sufficed;
Turned was the key in the portal,
Fell ringing the golden bar;
And lo! in the little child's fingers
Stood the beautiful gates ajar!
In the little child-angel's fingers
Stood the beautiful gates ajar!

"And the key for no further using,
To my blessed Son shall be given,"
Said Mary, Mother of Jesus—
Tenderest heart in heaven.
Now, never a sad-eyed mother
But may catch the glory afar;
Since safe is the Lord Christ's bosom
And the keys of the gates ajar;
Close hid in the dear Christ's bosom,
And the gates *forever* ajar!

"GOING ALONE."

With curls in the sunny air tossing,
With light in the merry blue eyes,
With laughter so clearly outringing,
A laugh of delight and surprise;
All friendly assistance disdaining,
And trusting no stength but its own,
The past fears and trials forgotten,
The baby is "going alone!"

What woeful mishaps have preceded
This day of rejoicing and pride!
How often the help that he needed
Has carelessly gone from his side!
He has fallen while reaching for sunbeams,
Which just as he grasped them have flown,
And the fears of vexation have followed,
And now he is "gone alone."

And through all his life he will study
This lesson again and again;
He will carelessly lean up a shadows,
He will fall and weap over the plain.
The hand whose fond clasp was the surest,
Will coldly withdraw from his own,
The sunniest eyes will be clouded,
And he will be walking alone!

He will learn what a stern world we live in
And he may grow cold like the rest;
But just keep a warm, sunny place for me
For those who seem truest and best;
Yet chastened and taught by past sorrow,
And stronger and manlier grown,
Not trusting his all in their keeping,
He learns to walk bravely alone.

And yet not alone, for our Father,
The faltering footsteps will guide,
Through the dark mazes of earth-life,
And "over the river's" deep tide,
Oh! here is a Helper unfailing,
A strength we can perfectly trust,
When, all human aid unavailing,
"The dust shall return unto dust."

HOME AGAIN.

Arrival of Southerners from Brazil in a State of Destitution.

[From the Charleston Courier, 12th.]

The United States steamship of war Quinnebaugh, Commander E. Barrett, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from St. Thomas, in thirteen days.

The chief feature of interest, however, connected with the arrival of the vessel, is the presence on board of a number of those unfortunate emigrants who, at the close of the war, were induced to leave their homes with a view of bettering their shattered fortunes. There are on board of the vessel thirty-four persons, men, women and children, who left the South at the close of the war, and whom Commander Barrett found at Pernambuco and Para in a destitute and starving condition. They were taken on board and furnished with transportation to the nearest United States port, by order of the President of the United States. Their forlorn condition should be a terrible warning to those who are looking to emigration. They will be disembarked to-day, and will be furnished with transportation to their homes. Dr. Lebby, the health officer of the port, Rev. W. B. Yates and the officers of the vessel have been unceasing in their efforts to provide for their comfort. The officers and crew of the vessel have subscribed $200 for the purpose of relieving their wants, and as these unfortunate people belong to our Sunny South, they have a peculiar claim on our charity. It is hoped that the people of Charleston, with that noble charity for which they have always been noted, will come forward and subscribe aid for the sufferers. Subscriptions left at this office will be devoted to the purpose.

We are informed by the Captain that he left thirty-seven persons and three families at Pernambuco, and four or five families at Para, who are also in a starving and destitute condition, but who were detained by the Brazilian government refusing to grant them the necessary passports. This fact will be promptly reported at Washington, and the steps necessary to free these persons taken at once.

—In Paris there is a current saying that where a Frenchman spends five franc, an Englishman spend twenty, and an American fifty.

Ned Sprucington's Umbrella.

"Name?"
"Charles Blank."
"Occupation?"
"Civil engineer."
"Address?"
"501 Great George Street, Westminster, and 6 Verbena Villas, Hammersmith."
"Verbena Villas, Hammersmith," slowly repeated the police sergeant, as he entered the foregoing particulars in a big book. "Well, you know the charge,—stealing this gentleman's umbrella. Have you anything to say in addition to what you have already stated?"
"Nothing whatever," I answered; "I can only repeat that it was entirely a mistake upon my part."
"Just so," was the grim reply. "You'll have an opportunity of proving that in the morning. You are by no means the first person we have had to deal with here who has mistaken other people's property for his own.—Take him to the cells." And then I was marched off.

The circumstances which had brought me into this scrape were as follow. Myself and my friend Sprucington were in the employment of a railway contractor, whose offices was situated in the locality already mentioned. The duties of our department were shared by some half-dozen other young gentlemen of our own age, who, like us, were qualifying themselves for the survey of ground and construction of lines in any part of the world which their genius should call them to. But plans and specifications are not particularly exhilarating in themselves, apart from their professional interest: so it is not to be wondered at, that among several young fellows, full of animal spirits, a little practical joking should have been at times indulged in.

Ned Sprucington and I were old Carthusians. When we met, therefore, after some year's separation, at the office in George street, we had only to renew our friendship. The great dandy of our room, nay, of the entire house, was Ned. I honestly believe, too, that he was one of the most guileless, simple hearted fellows alive. He had, however, one conspicious weakness—which was to be taken for a man of fashion. He dressed, I admit, unexceptionably; and to aid him in producing the impression which he desired upon beholders, he carried about with him, in all weathers, a beautiful silk umbrella, scarcely bulkier than a lady's parasol, though, of course, considerably longer. Judging from the cut onyx handle, mounted in gold, it must have cost him a mint of money.

Well, this umbrella of Ned's we tried all we could think of to get hold of. But he was too wary for us; it was always left in some safe place. If we had succeeded in gaining possession of it, it would at once have taken a conspicuous position in society, such as covering the old apple-women at the corner; but it was unapproachable. At last we became so desperate that I accepted a heavy wager from one of the ther fellows that I would present myself at the office the next morning, at all hazards, the proud possessor of Ned Sprucington's umbrella.

On that particular day, work being slack, every one was enabled to leave unusually early; so that by four o'clock in the afternoon the house was cleared of all save myself, my brother-conspirator, and the old soldier who lived with his wife on the premises. My friend Ned, as was his custom at such times, had announced his intention of promenading the Ladies' Mile, there to air himself, his aristocracy, and—his umbrella. I decided upon following him thither. As there were yet two hours of daylight, however, I thought I could not do better than fortify myself for the enterprise by taking some substantial refreshment before commencing operations. After which, I would trust to the chapter of accidents.

With this object in view, I was repairing toward my favorite place of reflection in the Strand, when who should I see looking in at a topographer's shop by Northumberland House but Ned Sprucington! He ought, by rights, to have been nearly two miles away at Hyde Park Corner; yet here was he at Charing Caross, calmly studying some map of a "seat of war." Ha was so wedged in among other gazers, that I could not get at him to speak or even to have a clear view of his face. But I knew him by his height, by the neatly braided coat, the delicately tinted trousers the well poised hat, and last, but not least, the umbrella. He was holding his hands behind his back, and in one of them the precious article was firmly clasped. Yes, there it was, onyx handle, gold mounting, and all. As I looked, a sudden idea took possession of me—a foolish idea, I admit, as it could hardly lead to a practical result. But I thought if I could only get the umbrella out of his hand in some way, and run off with it, that he, seeing it in the possession of a friend, would give up the chase, knowing that he would recover his property the next day. At the worst, the result would only be a day or two's coolness between us, on account of my freak.

No sooner thought than done. On the pavement, I espied a piece of straw, well adapted for the purpose I had in view. Picking it up, I proceeded to tickle with it Sprucington's right ear. The experiment answered admirably. Thinking it, I suppose, to be a troublesome fly, he raised his hand to brush of the assailant. But to do this, he was compelled to shift the umbrella from his right hand to his left. The moment of the transference was enough for me. Before the fingers of his left hand could close, I had ceased the umbrella, and the next moment was dashing madly across Trafalgar Square in the direction of the Haymarket.

There was a sudden commotion behind me,—a commotion which soon swelled into an uproar; I heeded it no further than to turn half round, in order to let Sprucington see who I was, and to flourish in the air my umbrella,—I mean *his* umbrella. But the uproar did not relax; on the contrary, it began to shape itself into words. Hoarse shouts of "Stop thief!" followed me as I flew up the steps at the further end of the square. The cries still ringing in my ears, I dashed helter-skelter past the College of Physicians and Colnaghi's print-shop till I came to the corner of Suffolk Street. Here I was brought up "all standing" by an iron gripe upon the collar from behind. Turning round, I found myself in the custody of a policeman.

In the usual brief space of time, the inevitable London crowd assembled about us. I was regarded with currosity, loaded with reproaches, and favored with wit of an extremely personal nature, all at the same moment. This I bore with patience, if not with good-humor, convinced that on the arrival of Sprucington I should get clear of my tormentors. Presently a lane was made for the approach of the owner of the stolen property. Judge of my horror on perceiving that the panting indivdual who made his oppearance was a total stranger to me!

Of course all my protestations of innocence were of no avail, and I was treated in the manner described in the commencement:

Clatter, clash, rumble, bang! The cell door closed upon me, I was a prisoner.

The gloom was so great, that though it was daylight, I could at first distinguish nothing. Gradually I became aware that I was in a narrow, vaulted room, as strong as brick and iron could make it. Half way up the walls was a wooden wainscoting, and round two sides I could dimly see a low bench, barely two feet from a floor which was an inch deep in sawdust. The iron door of this delightful apartment was of great thickness, disclosing—about five feet from the ground—a small grating of round holes. By pressing my face against this grating I could see into the corridor without. But the only view obtainable was a ground glass window opposite, illuminated by the last lingering rays of the setting sun. It was altogether a most depressing place. The flavor suggested to me was a combined one, made up of the condemned cell in Newgate, the dungeons of the Bastile, and the Spanish Inquisition. Occasional gruff voices and heavy footsteps in the corridor deepened the impression. A mouse in a trap was a king to me.

Then I began to think seriously of my situation. That I had committed felony there could not be the least doubt, though with no felonious intention. Would the magistrate believe my explanation? Surely, my manner and appearance were not those of a pick—But my heart sank within me as I remembered that the London swell-mob are known to be the cleverest actors in the world,—in fact, can imitate to perfection any class of society. My only hope was in Sprucington. He would be of material assistance in clearing up the mystery. And yet that umbrella—I could have sworn it to belong to none other but he! However, I had despatched messengers to him, my employer, and my friends; therefore, the only thing to be done was to wait patiently till the morning.

I spare you a description of that night of horror, for such a one it was to one who had never before suffered an hour's deprivation of liberty; how the monotony of the long, long hours was only broken at intervals by the appearance at the grating of a stern, helmeted visage, demanding whether "all" was "right,"—how at four o'clock A. M., two fellow prisoners, in the shapes of a drunken scavenger and a deserter from the Royal Artillery, were thrust into the cell; or how in the morning all the cells were emptied, and we, the occupants, with aching bones, unwashed and unkempt, were paraded through the streets in a melancholy string, to an adjacent police court.

Fortunately, my case came on early, so that I had not long to wait among the crowd of dirty, disreputable *detenus*, each guarded by a constable, who filled an outer room.

At the cry of "Charles Blank!" (I shuddered to hear my name in such a place)' I and my attendant policeman marched into the court. The jailer, a big, burly, baldheaded, gilt-buttoned person, placed me in the dock. At the same moment the prosecutor entered the witness-box to be sworn. He was a priggished-looking man of about forty-five, and no more like Ned Sprucington *in front* than I was like the Monument.

In a few calm, well-chosen words, he described the whole occurrence. When he had finished, I was told that I could put any questions to him that I thought proper. I declined to do so. Then, after his evidence had been confirmed by the constable who arrested me, the magistrate—an amiable-looking old gentleman—asked me, "Well, my friend, what have you to say to this?"

In reply, I gave the same simple and unvarnished statement which I had already given at the police station.

"That is all very well, as far as it goes; but have you any witnesses to character?"

"Yes sir,—Mr. Edward Sprucington."

"Call Edward Sprucington."

Then I could hear the crier shouting the familiar name through the passages of the court.

After a few minutes' suspense the official returned, accompanied, to my great delight, by Ned. The good fellow looked so distressed to see me in such a predicament that I felt convinced he would have given a dezen of umbrillas to have got me out of the serade. As soon as he made his appearance, I noticed that the prosecutor changed color; I also noticed that while taking the oath, Ned kept one hand behind his back: I could not have told you why, but somehow, I derived encouragement from both these trifling circumstances.

To shorten matters, I may say that if I had been a seraph, I could not have received a better character than that given me by Ned. At last came the question, "Then you think the prisoner incapable of stealing this umbrella?"

"Well, sir," said Ned, who had recovered his self possession, "if, as I understand, stealing means taking property from the owner, it is impossible the prisoner could have committed the theft."

What a first-rate advocate Ned was becoming!

"Impossible! Why?"

"Because that umbrella was first stolen from *me!*"

"It is an infamous falsehood!" cried the prosecutor, starting up.

"Is it?" replied Ned. "That person need not be so particular about words, for this is all he left me in exchange,—at the Cigar Divan."

With that he produced, amid the laughter of the court, what he had hitherto concealed behind his back, namly, a wooden-handled umbrella much the worse for wear, of silk certainly, but no more to be compared with the glories of the onyx-handled than a costermonger's wide-awake with the Archbishop of Canterbury's best "sho vel."

An attempt at bluster by the possessor of his umbrella was quietly met by Ned with a request that an officer of the court should examine the initials upon the handle. This was conclusive. The stranger's initials were "T. W." and he had not had time to take notice of the miaute "E. S." cut into the onyx stone.

Of course my immediate release followed upon the discovery, accompanied by the assurance that I had left the court without any stain upon my character, &c. My late prosecutor was glad to slink crestfallen away, yet not before he had received a servere rebuke, administered by the magistrate.

As for Ned, he was overflowing with gratitude. He declared with tears in his eyes that I had been the means of restoring to him his lost treasure. What was more he insisted upon paying the wager which I had lost, and also of performing the part of Amphitryon at a capital dinner in the evening.

The Latest Styles in Hats and Heads.

The following pleasant fashion gossip is taken from the New York Evening Mail:

Some rarely beautiful and tasteful hats have appeared this season, and deserve more than a passing notice, even in a rambling fashion article like this.

They are made of rich French needle work, imported the proper shape for the curve of the hat, and trimmed with narrow Valenciennes lace, full enough to flute. This is laid over white, or black, or colored silks to suit the fancy, or accommodate the dress. The crown, which is rather high, is trimmed with medallion and lace to match. A ruching of silk with broad fringed sashes for ends, or a rich gros grain ribbon completes this most perfect effort in the hat line that New York has seen for many a year. Occasionally they are trimmed up on one side with one broad silk end and a cluster of rich flowers, but the simple elegance of the first mentioned cannot be surpassed. For plain, but still handsome and dressy hats, there are the fine English straws in black and brown, and and white, and neatly trimmed. They are all becoming and deservedly popular. Two in brown are worthy remark as being quite uncommon. One has a ruching and triple fringed ends of gros grain to match, with large white field daisies nestling in the plaits and forming a cluster in front. The effect is very striking, but thoroughly ladylike. The other is richly trimmed with silver gray-leaves, brown velvet, and thread lace, and, worn with a suit of gray and brown pongee, is as elegant an affair as can be seen on Broadway. The gipsy hat of old—that is, quite half-bonnet—has been brought to life this summer, but is worn only by the adventurous few, who are as sure of success in whatever they may appear. It is an imported article entirely, of expensive French chip, useless after one season, or indeed after a heavy dew, and has not become vastly popular, though several exquisite ones have made a sensation now and then. One adorned with wisterias and apple blossoms, relieved with thread lace, has been very much admired. For seaside wear a very pretty Swiss muslin hat, made on canes, is in vogue, and while fresh and crisp is as charming as a May morning, but this delightful condition does not hold, and when limp the hat is forlorn enough.

In the matter of head-dresses, a variety of opinions are entertained, and the latitude allowed is dear to the female heart; for nothing can be alarming out of fashion, and maid, wife or widow, can wear just the most becoming bows, flowers, caps, or streamers, and feel confident it is the thing proper above all others. Young girls—in the bloom of early youth—need little to enchance their charms in the way of ornaments for the hair, though natural flowers are always admissable and becoming: the fact of their withering before their duty for an evening is half performed has been obviated of late by placing the stems in a thin tube, filled with water, which can be easily secured in the braids, or buried out of sight in some convenient puff. Artificial flowers are worn in clusters on the top of the head, but not so near the face as in winter—and trailing vines are considered to add greatly to the effect produced by well arranged flowers—only they must be in keeping, and not offend nature by promiscuously grouping her winter and summer efforts.

Jet ornaments in various shapes—balls, ovals, and something intended to represent daisies, are the rage just now, and are displayed in reckless profusion. They are mounted on large strong pins; and serve the double duty of looking stylish and holding on truant hair, that might otherwise stray and be lost. Plain band of ribbon or velvet to match the necktie and sash are very pretty and suitable for home wear, and tend to keep the hair, loosely arranged as it is now, in place.

Dressing the hair.—One of the grand and still unanswered questions of the day is, how to dress the hair? It is surely growing beautifully less, and the impossible masses that have been fondly worn without even an attempt to ignore their falsity, are giving place to curls, coils, and soft fluffy puffs ad libitum, but no decided fashion has assumed the monopoly.

Fashion, however, seems to be not a matter of common-sense, but of fashion. We can only beseech the high priestesses thereof to do something for once in the way of this useful common-sense by unloading in some degree the over-loaded heads of their devoted followers. Those who have brains might then possibly be able to use them, and those who have not—well, it is just as well to know that they have not.

Short hair in natural or manufactured waves is quite the fashion this summer, on the ground, with many, of making a virtue of necessity; but it is cool, generally becoming, and gives so little trouble to arrange, that the temptation to be shorn of one's tresses is hard to withstand. No human hair can long stand the torture that has been applied to it unceasingly of late, and much has been cut to save the fair proprietors from baldness and other capillary derangements. It is to be hoped that some natural and easy style will be developed for the long suffering hair of our time; and that a genuine reaction may take place in this, as in other momentous affairs.

—Candidates for the government offices in England are examined upon various literary and scientine topics. Lately one of them, by a slip of the pen, wrote "Vennice" in one of his papers. "Do you know, sir, that there is but one "hen, in Venice?" asked the indignant examiner. "Then eggs must be scarce there," was the reply.

The Story of a Game of Cards Played by Bismarck, Count Nesselrode, and a French Consul.

[From Appleton's Journal.]

One hot afternoon in the month of August, 1867, three men sat around a table in a private parlor at the hotel Darmstadt at Ems, Germany, taking such comfort as they could derive from the juice of Rhenish grape and a pack of cards. The most conspicuous figure of the party was a large man with a bald head, grayish blue eyes, a heavy light colored moustache, airs about him that would have done honor to the imperial purple. This personage had even then achieved some fame, and was tolerably well known to the reading public by the name of Bismarck. Next to him sat another bald headed individual, inferior to Bismarck in stature, with a border of black hair about the base of his skull that looked like the rim of an old felt hat (ruthlessly robbed of its crown), condemned to remain there as a permanent fixture. During the Crimean war the father of this man figured at the Cabinet Councils in St. Petersburg as Count Nesselrode, but the son was only known as a clever gamester and an *habitue* of the fashionable European watering places. The third member of the party was a little fellow (so little that his feet scarcely touched the floor), with dark, piercing eyes, swarthy skin, and vivacity enough for half a dozen ordinary men. At the time of which we speak he was the French Consul at Stuttgardt. All of them had been partaking freely of wine, and each in his turn shuffled the cards with a vim that the generous grape imparts to the most phlegmatic temperament. The Frenchman, in the interludes of the play, kept up a running fire of conversation, skipping from topic to topic with a facility which only Frenchmen enjoy, until, warming as he went on, he ventured the declaration that France would one day mark her boundary by the Rhine from Basel to the sea.

"A hundred fredericks to fifty," exclaimed Nesselrode, "that she won't."

"Done," replied the Frenchman, "and let the game be the fortune-teller."

They shuffled the cards and the Frenchman lost.

"Another wager!" said Nesselrode, with a glance at Bismarck, who eyed his two companions calmly, though never uttering a word. "Another wager! Two hundred and fifty that within five years France and Prussia measure swords, and that France yields Alsace and the whole disputed border."

"'Tis impossible!" excitedly responded the Consul.

Again the cards were shuffled. At the fourth play Bismarck and the Frenchman had each taken two tricks. It was the Russian's lead. He threw the queen of clubs upon the table.

"King!" shouted the Frenchman in triumph, as he covered Nesselrode's card and extended his hand to seize the prize.

"Not so fast," coolly remarked the Prussian Premier. "I believe the game is mine;" and casting the ace, he leaned back in his chair and laughed heartily.

"*Mon Dieu!*" shouted the discomfited player, "but cards always were liars;" and unable to conceal the chagrin and excitement that overmastered him, he rose from the table and quitted the room.

Three years have scarcely elapsed since the incident here narated (an incident which Nesselrode told with hearty satisfaction in the Ems *cafes* that summer), and, now that the big cloud of war that has hovered over Europe has burst, the result may prove that the cards were not such liars after all.

Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Gen. Robt. E. Lee paid a flying visit to Annapolis, Md., on Thursday last, and, in the absences of the Governor, was met by R. C. Hollyday, Esq., Secretary of State, and Sprigg Harwood, Esq., and conveyed to the Governor's mansion. The General arrived here on the steamer Kent, from West River, where he has been spending a few days. He left on the 3:40 train for Washington, and will go from thence to Alexandria, Va. The news of his expected arrival in our city brought many curious people to the boat, who eagerly sought a shake of the warrior's hand. The General is looking well, and appears to enjoy good health.—Annapolis Republican.

General Robert E. Lee arrived in Alexandria, Va., on Thursday night last from Maryland, and left on Friday evening for the home of Mr. James M. Mason, Seminary Hill, Fairfax county, Va. The Alexandria Gazette says the General is looking remarkably well—much better than when he was last in that city, before his late indisposition. The report from the North that he was at Saratoga last week was one of the summer resort advertisments, now so constantly and cunningly insinuated into the newspapers by unscrupulous corrsspondents.—Balt. Sun.

A Shower of Greenbacks.

During a rain storm in Washington on Monday a curious shower of greenbacks occurred at the corner of F and Fourteenth streets. A messenger for a leading business house had drawn a large amount of money from the treasury, which he placed for temporary convenience in his hat. He then mounted a horse and galloped off down the street, when a very violent storm of wind, accompanied by dense clouds of dust, broke out and raged with fury for a few minutes, and was followed by a shower of rain. The wind lifted the messenger's hat from his head, and at once released the bank notes, which were blown in every conceivable direction, up, down and across the street. The amazed messenger dismounted and raced about frantic at the loss of his money, his outcries drawing a large and sympathizing crowd of street boys and others, who kindly volunteered to help find it. The falling rain had the effect to wet the notes and stick many of them to the pavement, which enabled him to recover the greatest part of his funds. A few honest persons assisted in saving much of the money, and, after a long and agitating search in all directions, the messenger counted over his recovered treasures and discovered that he was after all only about $300 out of pocket by the operation.

VARIETIES.

—A ladies' gambling house has been discovered by a prying newspaper correspondent at Saratoga.

—The European Latters are to convene in Berlin, to establish a uniformity of styles and measures.

—Besides his "Child's History of England." Dickens is said to have written for his children a "Life of the Savior," which is yet to be published.

—The grave of Admiral Dahlgren is in Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, between the graves of his first wife and his son Colonel Ulric Dahlgren.

—Young lady (to Mr. Septimus Softington)—"Oh, Mr. Septimus! It was too bad of you not to accept our invitation to dinner on Sunday. We only had a piece of roast beef, but if you had come we should have had a goose."

—A young lady of Baton Rouge sent a poetical piece to a local paper entitled "May Thirtieth." She felt unpleasant next day to see it headed "My Thirtieth." It was about her birth-day.

—A prominent manufacturing house of New York, it is understood, has quietly made arrangements to employ 1000 Chinese hands. They are expected to begin work in the fall.

—A woman who was recently arrested in Ohio for appearing in the street in man's apparel said she donned the breeches in order to catch a man who owed her money, and who evaded payment.

—"Ah How" and "Ah-My" are two very promiuent Chinamen in this country. Their names answer two very grave questions. How is our labor difficulty to be settled? "Ah, How?" Where will it end?" "Ah, My!"

—In Nashua, N. H., a short time ago, a thirteen-year old girl climbed up between the wings of the new eagle on the City Hall and sat down on its neck. The girl sat in this elevated place, a hundred and fifteen feet from the ground, for ten minutes.

—The journey of the Chinese laborers to Alabama, is chronicled with due care by the reporters in towns along the route. The Celestials are accompanied by an interpretor, physician and store-keeper.

—The "Fat contributor," in writing from Franklin, Missouri, says that "Old Ben Franklin left a name when he died. If he had taken it with him, a great many counties, towns and taverns would have been compelled to select some other title."

—Architects are invited to send in, on or before November 1st, 1870, designs for a Museum of Fine Arts, to be built in Boston. Six prizes, of two hundred dollars each, will be awarded to the designs adjudged to be the best.

—A negro, named Foster, a resident of Franklin, Ind., has brought suit against the Jefferson Railroad Company to recover damages for incivility on the part of the conductor, who declined to permit either himself or wife to choose which car they should ride in.

—A duel with swords has just taken place at Bordeaux between M. Lavertujon, editor of the Gironde, and Mr. Gregori, filing a similar capacity on the Province. Both gentlemen were slightly wounded in the thigh, and the encounter was then brought to a close.

—The carriage containing a family named Gregory, from Iowa, was crushed between the depot platform and four o'clock train from Camden for Cape May, at Woodbury Station, on Saturday afternoon. The husband, wife and niece were killed. The remaining occupant had both legs cut off.

—Said a loving wife to her husband, "Will you ever learn, my dear, the difference between real and exchangeable value?" The husband, tired of political economist,s in petticoats, replied "Ah' yes, my dear, I know your great learning and many virtues. That's your real value. But I know also that none of my married friends would change wives with me. That's your exchangeable value."

—Under the inspiration of 95 degrees, Fahrenheit, an attic poet sweated through him the following "poem:"—

The dorg days are upon us;
The sun is pouring down
Upon the heads of every one
In this here blazen town.

—The Jennie Bonnie, a little yacht commanded by Captain Carpenter, arrived at St. Louis at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, the 14th instant, from New Orleans, in tow of the Mary Alice. Captain Carpenter started over a year ago from the coast of Maine, and has made a voyage of over 26,000 miles, including the survey of harbors and inlets terminated by her arrival there.

—A lady from the country, who has lately become a resident of the city, was very much troubled at her son's long absence from home the other evening. A neighbor calling, suggested that the boy had gone to see the elephant. "Ah!" said the mother, with a sigh of relief, "why didn't he tell me? I have no objections to him seeing the elephant, and didn't even know it was in town."

Paper Clothing—A New Invention.

A new kind of paper, said to be specially adapted for various kinds of clothing, has been invented in England. Both animal and vegetable materials are employed in its production, the former being wool, silk, skins, etc., the latter New Zealand flax, jute, hemp and cotton. These matters are reduced to a pulp and bleached and felted in appropriate machinery. The mixture of the materials gives a paper of extraordinary pliancy, flexibility and strength, which may be sewn together as easily as woven fabrics, and make as strong a seam. Among the articles made of the paper are quilts and table-cloths, stamped with patterns of great beauty; curtains, shirts and various other articles of dress. Cuffs, collars and dickeys made of paper have long been worn, and it seems we may yet find ourselves wearing paper clothing throughout. So, with clothing, curtains and bed covers of paper, and the more substantial furniture of his dwelling composed of papier mache, the coming man, if not "a man of straw," will at least be the next thing to it—a man of paper.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday July 23, 1870.

GEN. HOWARD'S "STATEMENT."

We have before us what purported on the outside of the envelope to be "Washington correspondence," but which upon inspection proved to be a printed statement from Gen. O. O. HOWARD, in relation to his management of the Freedmen's Bureau, which if printed entire, would make about four columns of solid minion type. Accompanying the printed statement is a circular, subscribed "A. F. BOYLE, clerk to Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives."

Mr. BOYLE, who is evidently a very shrewd Yankee, sends us this for publication, remarking incidentally that he does not pretend to send it to this paper exclusively, but that every morning paper in the city, and we presume in the country, has been the recipient of the same favor. Having been general in his correspondence, he does not expect one paper to pay him exclusively, but modestly says "I expect, therefore, to receive from you only the *highest rates* you pay for matter which is important, but not sent to you exclusively." The "highest rates" that we would possibly be willing to pay for this "important" correspondence, would be the price of the waste paper upon which it is printed for general distribution.

Mr. BOYLE is evidently in need of some of the circulating medium of the country, as he winds up his "private" circular very tersely thus: "Please remit soon. Delays are dangerous." There is no doubt about the dangerous tendency of delay. In our younger days we were led to believe upon the authority of the poet, that "Procrastination is the thief of Time." Now we have the calm and deliberate assurance of the correspondent BOYLE, that a delay to remit at once the "highest rates" is fraught with more than ordinary danger. We agree with Mr. BOYLE that there is danger *in* delay, but would suggest further that it is not unfrequently the case that there is danger *of* delay.

But as to the "correspondence" or "statement" itself. It is simply an advertisement for General HOWARD as presented by this Clerk of the Committee on Education and Labor. It is simply a denial of the charges made by Mr. WOOD, but not one denial is backed by a shadow of evidence. Our own opinion is that this statement has been prepared, ready for mailing for some time, and by sending it out one or two days ahead of the report of the Committee of Investigation and getting it published, it was hoped to break the force of the damaging revalation it might contain. The trick was a very clever one, but we don't think that it will prove a success.

We think that if Mr. BOYLE gets the price of the composition, paper, press-work, envelopes and postage expended in preparing this sporadic correspondence, he may consider himself lucky. But in the future, we would suggest that he devote himself strictly to his clerical duties on the committee, and leave it to the Bohemians to furnish Washington correspondence at the "highest rates." He certainly has a chance to grab something by way of perquisites, etc., being the clerk of a House Committee which nourishes the Freedman's Bureau.

IT might be considered indelicate, if not impudent, to offer to bestow what is not within one's giving, which will apply to the conduct of a certain self-constituted committee, going around tendering nominations for Congress, Prothonotary, and other valuable offices at the disposal of a Democratic Convention. If the gentlemen who make the tender had any authority, it might be considered complimentary, but it is as cheap as it is transparent. The Democracy are not within the keeping of any man, and will designate, in the usual way, at the proper time, who shall be their standard bearers. We have no fears but that the best men of the county will be designated; the young active, and energetic element must be called upon to take the lead, and we shall have no fears for the result.

EVER SINCE the "True Republican" ticket was placed in the field, the candidates have been importuned daily by members of the ring, to withdraw, and the 30th of August convention would nominate them. So far, the bait hasn't taken, but it was stated yesterday, they had succeeded in capturing one man, and that his card would soon appear. Should he succeed in securing the ring nomination he won't be likely to run very far ahead of his ticket.

THE manufacturers of the East who clamor loudest for a high tariff to protect the labor of this country, are advocating the introduction of coolies to take the place of the white laborer. They are inconstant and insincere. They do not care for the poor man or his family, but only desire to accumulate wealth at the expense of somebody's sinews. The Chinese suit them because they will work cheaper.

THE COLORED CADET.

It would seem that Mr. GEORGE W. MASSEY in search of ice cream, and Master J. W. SMITH in search of brass buttons, both find difficulties in the way. Notwithstanding the glittering generalities of the Fifteenth Amendment and Radical newspapers, and the general demand on the part of the colored individual that all social distinctions on account of race, color or previous condition, shall be abruptly and permanently obliterated, it is nevertheless a fact that nature will assert herself, and oil and water will not mix, *mauger* the acts of a Radical Congress.

In the case of young SMITH, however, Gen. O. O. HOWARD, comes to his aid, and tries to infuse courage into the young man who complains so bitterly because the white cadets exhibit their natural repugnance for the African, and refuse to associate with him on terms of equality. The following letter from General HOWARD to the colored cadet appears in the *Tribune:*

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
HOWARD UNIVERSITY,
July 8, 1870.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIEND: I have just received your letter of the 29th ult. It is published in the Washington *Chronicle* of this morning. I do hope you will never think of giving up while you have health to stand the storm. I suffered quite as much when I first went to West Point. Endure the *insults* without any show of fear. A prompt and able reply when off duty will sometimes avail you. A pleasant smile will win hearts to you. God, who allowed you to be born and live with the blood of the African in your veins, will bear you through every trial. To be a *soldier* one need not only be brave in battle, but have an abundance of genuine fortitude, so as to bear up in disaster and apparent defeat. There is no real defeat to the true soldier—his soul is unconquerable. Affectionately your friend,

O. O. HOWARD, Brevet Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

To Cadet J. W. Smith, West Point, N. Y.

It is clearly not the fault of cadet J. W. SMITH that he has African blood in his veins, nor is it the fault of any other negro that he belongs to the race. If any responsibility attaches it belongs to nature. It is only when the attempt to break down natural barriers is made, that wrong is done. As members of the African race, and considered strictly as such, there can be no objection made to the colored population of the United States by the white race. It is only when it is proposed to break down the social distinctions between the two, that human nature of the white man or woman revolts at the idea.

Men may talk about and decry caste and all that sort of thing, but it does exist and will exist as long as nature makes distinctions. We have the gravest doubts whether there is a single wealthy and uncompromising Radical in Allegheny county who would under any circumstances permit his daughter to promenade Fifth avenue or go to the Opera or any other place with a negro, although he be the most intelligent and respectable of his race on the continent. And why? Objection would not be made on the grounds of lack of moral character, but on account of race—an objection which is immutable, and which cannot be obliterated with high-sounding homilies and disquisitions, or tyrannical laws of Congress.

We were not aware before that General HOWARD had been persecuted unmercifully by his classmates at West Point. While we were prepared to hear of him, as well as other West Pointers, that he got a pretty thorough "hazing" upon entering upon his military studies, at the hands of the older boys, we were surprised to learn that he suffered to a greater extent than does poor SMITH. He seems to be subject to persecutions; his last being a persecution for his mode of conducting the affairs of the Freedman's Bureau. The General having cheered Master SMITH in the hour of trial, the flying Senator REVELS should be recalled to Washington to soothe the feelings and sustain the courage of the head of the Bureau, while the report of the Committee is being read, if they ever suceed in getting it ready.

OUR old friend, Deacon WHITE has been over-persuaded and publicly declines the honor of a nomination on the Reform Republican ticket. He has been seen by the ring and promised a re-nomination on the regular ticket, on condition that he would come down from the perch of the third party. Mr. WALTON is also counting the days, and feels like a morning star, if any body can tell how a morning star feels. He has likewise been informed that there will be no seat reserved for him at the table, on the 30th of August, unless he declines. JOSEPH wants to go back; he was popular, worked hard for his district, and doubtless looked forward to a coal boat rise in political honors. To be thus early nipped in the bud, he thinks is not exactly the thing. It is getting rather late to go off and it is death to remain on, he is, therefore moving around to persuade the balance of the ticket to withdraw and save him. They do not take to it kindly and JOSEPH is therefore in a fix. There is an opportunity now for the Reform party to make a brilliant dash for the colored vote, by substituting GEORGE WARE (Black) for WHITE. This would settle the hash for the "Regulars" in favor and turn the tide of the Reformers. It wont do for both wings to ignore the XVth Amendment and thus give the lie to all their protestations. We insist on WARE having a chance.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The *Tribune* is highly satisfied with the financial situation in one column, and just as highly dissatisfied with it in another. It starts out by saying that during the fiscal year that closed with June, One Hundred Millions of the principal of the public debt was liquidated, and that, too, without increasing the people's taxes in the least?

Taking it for granted that the taxes were not increased, what does it prove? Simply nothing. Are the people to be thankful because Congress did not increase their taxes? It is not a question as to the increase, but for the decrease of taxes. Even if it were true that the public debt had been reduced to the extent of a Hundred Millions of dollars, the question still comes up, what was done with the vast sums of money accumulated by the tax-gatherers? Were they properly applied or were they squandered in schemes devised to enrich the favorites and hangers-on of the Radical party.

It will probably be demonstrated ere long as to whether the public debt has been paid off so rapidly during the last twelve months, as the friends of Mr. BOUTWELL assert. By the provisions of the seventh section of the Funding Bill, passed on Wednesday, the bonds heretofore purchased and now in the treasury, and those hereafter to be purchased or paid off, are to be cancelled and destroyed. This will make it necessary for Mr. BOUTWELL to revise the figures in his future reports, and render it impossible for him to use them as assets in his favor, unless he adopts some new system of mathematical legerdemain, the fallacy of his financiering will be made fully, and painfully apparent to his admirers.

Notwithstanding the *Tribune* professes to admire the financial genius and prowess of the Secretary of the Treasury, it evidently fails to comprehend his theories, and says that "we have not yet mastered any of the recent discoveries in Finance, nor have we allowed any of them to master us." Failing to master the great financial problems of his party, the *Tribune* man is indeed fortunate that they have not got the upper hand of him.

The partial reduction of the taxes by Congress, a measure that they were forced to adopt by the universal demand of the people, without regard to party ties, does not suit our New York cotemporary, who thinks that if Congress had simply allowed the laws governing taxation to stand as they were, we should have paid off the last fraction of our immense debt within the next fifteen years.

If the sums of money paid annually by the people were honestly applied to the payment of the debt, it is possible, at the high rate that has prevailed for years, that in fifteen years the national debt might be paid off. But the past history of Radical financiering, plundering, land grabbing and dividing spoils, gives the taxpayers no assurance that in the future their taxes will be any more properly applied to the ostensible object for which they are collected.

The spirit of the *Tribune* is visibly affected because "the Democrats vote steadily for every proposition to reduce or repeal taxes." Most assuredly they do, and in so doing carry out the will and wishes of their constituents, who have been ground down and struggled for years under the most burdensome taxes, and the most iniquitous system of taxation ever thrust upon any people. It does not trouble the Democracy to be told that they are in favor of the reduction of taxes, and the repeal, as soon as possible, of every iniquitous and inquisitorial tax law. The Democracy have never tried to conceal this fact. They believe in reduced taxes, reduced expenditures, and an honest and economical administration of the affairs of the government. In direct opposition to this, stands the Radical leaders, or the more powerful among them, and it were not for the sake of policy, they would increase taxation, and plunge into extravagance and corruption more boldly and recklessly that they have ever yet done.

But after treating so favorably of the financial situation in one article the *Tribune* in another shows up the deplorable situation of affairs, saying that "there has been no mismanagement in Congress during the present session more glaring than than of the finances. The Appropriation Commitee has done much better than for many Congresses past, but it has not redeemed the brilliant and encouraging promises of the early days of the session," placing in contrast therewith, what it denominates the simple and straight-forward course of the Secretary of the Treasury. This simple and straightforward course of the Secretary, has been marked with some of the strangest turnings and twisting and doublings-up, that ever marked the history of finances: from the earliest days down.

The fact is that the Radical financiers have succeeded in keeping up a show of prosperity and good management, but the fabric is bound to tumble, and one cause of it will be the work of their own hands, the Funding Bill lately passed.

ACCORDING to the *Ledger*, the meanest thieves are to be found in Philadelphia. There they steal the tin cups from drinking fountains and would take the troughs from the poor horses, only it requires too much labor to carry them off.

AMERICA AND EUROPE IN THE WAR.

It is suggestive to the American statesman, who really comprehends true statesmanship, that the present administration has totally failed to comprehend our foreign relations as illustrated on Friday by the message of President GRANT upon the war that has broken out in Europe.

It is not very consolatory, however, to know at this important juncture of affairs that we have a President who does not command the respect of his own party in Congress. The slight estimate in which all General GRANT'S opinions and recommendations on public affairs are held, is a fatal impediment to his usefulness, and to the weight of the government in its international intercourse. His views are so habitually condemned and repudiated, that if a crisis should arise requiring prompt executive action, either in the assertion of our rights, the protection of our interests, or the maintenance of any other point of national dignity that the prospect would be anything but pleasant. Mr. GRANT has been too much absorbed in blocking out plans for the summer campaign at the various watering places and junketings in general, and Congress too intent upon schemes of plundering the people to look out for our interests abroad.

The *World* thinks that Congress was not perhaps very far wrong in the contemptuous treatment it bestowed on General GRANT'S message. It was doubtless absurd to expect Congress to mend the errors and omissions of a whole session, and of a long series of years, by hasty, impromptu legislation at this late day. If Congress had complied with the President's wish and had prolonged its session, it would have got into an inevitable wrangle, and adjourned a few days or weeks later without any conclusion. It is impossible to extemporize a commercial marine and an adequate navy.

Our decayed shipping and the general and deplorable uselessness of our public vessels—which are the result of systematic and persistent mismanagement—do no not auger well for the future, and it will require years to regain our lost strength and prestige on the ocean. These subjects have engaged much attention during the session, but the discussions have served no other purpose than to disclose the incompetency of Congress to devise any remedy. It would be idle to take them up again and make a new display of the same hopelessly dissentient ignorance. If this Congress acted on them under the stress of a sudden emergency, its action would be hasty, rash and crude, and be likely to cause more mischief than it would prevent. Nothing is therefore lost by the contemptuous disregard which Congress has shown for the President's wishes.

The President is clearly correct, however, when he intimates that we are in no condition to enter into European complications. And yet they may be forced upon us, by the blind foreign policy of the administration. We can only hope that we will not be drawn into the struggle. But even should we escape that calamity, we will fail to reap the advantages that justly belong to us.

The *World* in speaking of this, very aptly says that the merchant vessels of France and Prussia are exposed to capture and confiscation by the ships of war of their enemy. The war, by crippling commerce and raising rates of insurance, will throw a great amount of business into the hands of such neutral nations as possess the means of transportation. In former wars we have enjoyed the full advantages of our neutral position, and have been among the chief carriers of the commerce of the world. In the great NAPOLEONIC wars in the early part of this century, we laid the foundations of our subsequent maritime greatness by the profitable employment given to American merchant vessels by the interruption of European commerce. In the present war, Great Britain will monopolize the advantages which we should share with her if our government had not blindly ruined our shipping and reduced us to abject dependence on foreign vessels for our own trade. Without ships for the transportation of our own merchandise, we are, of course, in no condition to profit by our neutrality, and grow rich as enterprising carriers for other nations. While we have been occupied in oppressing and humiliating the South, and keeping alive the exasperating controversies which ought to have closed with the civil war, our maritime importance has dwindled under the blighting effects of bad legislation, until our improvident government is suddenly awakened to a sense of national loss and insignificance by the shock of a great European war.

With our navy in a state of dilapidation, and our merchant marine practically a nonentity, the prospect is humiliating in the last degree, but all this is the penalty that we must pay as a people for entrusting the government to incompetent hands, and reposing confidence in men whose only object has been self aggrandizement. The penalty is a heavy one, but it must be paid to the last farthing, and regrets are unavailing. But will not its liquidation not suggest a preventive remedy for the future?

THE FUNDING BILL.

We give below the full text of the Funding Bill, which is certainly one of the most important matters passed on by Congress during the present session. What its effect upon the country will be, yet remains to be seen. We shall not enter upon a discussion of its merits or demerits to-day. Our opinions upon the entire Radical system have been clearly expressed from time to time, and we leave it to the future to vindicate our predictions. The following is the Funding Bill as it passed both houses of Congress on Wednesday last:

SECTION 1 *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate $200,000,000, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of fifty dollars, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually in such coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; also the sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate $300,000,000 of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, all of which said several classes of bonds and interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority; and said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall with their coupons be made payable at the Treasury of the United States; but nothing in this act or in any other law now in force shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued under this act at no less than their par value for coin, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption of any bonds of the United States outstanding and known as five-twenty bonds, at their par value, or he may exchange the same for such five-twenty bonds, par for par, but the bonds hereby authorized shall be used for no other purpose whatsoever, and a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent. of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the same.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the payment of any of the bonds hereby authorized after expiration of said several terms of ten, fifteen and thirty years, shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion, the bonds so to be paid to be distingnished and described by dates and numbers, beginning for each successive payment with the bonds of such class last dated and numbered, of the time of which intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice at any time to be paid, the interest on which shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with any coin in the Treasury of the United States which he may lawfully apply to such purpose, or which may be derived from the sale of any of the bonds, the issue of which is provided for in this act, to pay at par and cancel any six per cent. bonds of the United States of the kind known as five-twenty bonds, which have become or shall hereafter become redeemable by the terms of their issue. But the particular bonds so to be paid and cancelled shall in all cases be indicated and specified by class, date and number in the order of their issue, beginning with the first numbered and issued, in a public notice to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in three months after date of such public notice the interest of the bonds so selected and advertised to be paid shall cease.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, at any time within two years from the passage of this act, to receive gold coin of the United States on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the same, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding two and one-half per cent. per annum, and any amount of gold coin so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after thirty days from date of deposit, and after ten days notice, and on the return of said certificate; *provided*, that the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, and not less than twenty-five per cent. of the coin deposited for or represented by said certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of said certificates, and the excess beyond twenty-five per cent. may be applied at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to the payment or redemption of such outstanding bonds of the United States heretofore issued and known as five-twenty bonds, as he may designate under the provisions of the fourth section of this act, and any certificates of deposit issued as aforesaid may be received at par, with interest accrued thereon, in payment for any bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the United States bonds purchased and now held in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions relative to a sinking fund of section 5 of an act entitled "an act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, 1862, and all other United States bonds which have been purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, shall be cancelled and destroyed, a detailed record of such bonds so cancelled and destroyed to be first made in the Treasury Department. Any bonds hereafter applied to said sinking fund, and all other United States bonds redeemed or paid hereafter by the United States, shall also in like manner be recorded, cancelled and destroyed, and the amount of bonds of each class that have been cancelled and destroyed shall be deducted respectively from the amount of each class of the outstanding debt of the United States in addition to other amounts that may be applied to the redemption in payment of the public debt, and an amount equal to the interest on all bonds belonging to the aforesaid sinking fund shall be applied as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct to the payment of the public debt as provided for in section five of the act aforesaid, and the amount so to be applied is hereby appropriated annually for that purpose out of the receipts for duties on imported goods.

JUDGE PASCHAL, of Texas, has written a very candid appeal to the President for the release of all prisoners in that State who are confined by order of military commissions. The Judge very properly comes to the conclusion that these trials and convictions are without law and without authority, and that the Reconstruction acts, so far as they authorize such trials, are violations of the Constitution. He argues that the law under which these military commissions assumed to act has become obsolete, and the plea of necessity no longer exists as an excuse for further outraging the rights of the citizen. This is all very well, and all true, but what does GRANT care? The plea of justice will enter one ear and pass out the other, while an appeal in behalf of the Constitution will certainly prove fatal to all the arguments of the Judge.

A pamphlet issued in North Carolina gives an exhibit of the reckless expenditure of the people's money by the plundering set now in possession of the government of that State. The cost of carrying on the State government for one year of WORTH'S conservative administration, 1866-'7 was $364,679 54; while that of one year of Holden's rule, 1868-'9 was $746,860 40 showing that HOLDEN spent in one year $382,180 46 more than was spent by WORTH the year before. The conservative Legislature of 1866-'7 had only thirteen men to wait upon it. The Radical Legislature requires thirty-six. The total expenses of the General Assembly of 1866-'7 were $118,392 77; those of the General Assembly for 1868-'9 were $227,392 56. These figures are not gotten up by mere guess work for an election document, but are taken from the Radical State auditor's report.

THE following resolutions adopted by the conferees of the Democracy of Jefferson and Clarion counties have the true ring for the Judge who tried the case, in the Cumberland County Court, said that he could not furnish it.

Resolved.—That we are in favor of equal rights and privileges in all the white male citizens at the ballot box, who have or may comply with the laws of our good old Commonwealth; granting a free franchise to men of all grades of profession or occupation, from the day laborer, to the most wealthy or affluent, forever denouncing the party or policy that would elevate the African race to a social or political equality, believing them to be a seperate and distinct race. Nature and morals forbid such a union.

Resolved.—That we consider it an imperative duty we owe to God our Creator, to perpetuate civil and religious liberty as a heaven-born blessing, and may our sincere and honest efforts ever be to hand it down to posterity as a blood-bought legacy by our noble ancestors.

BISHOP ARMITAGE, of Wisconsin, publishes a letter to say that the canon excommunicating persons married by other than Episcopal clergymen (which has hitherto been accepted as the invention of some mad wag) was really "proposed by one of the youngest members of the council" and rejected by the rest.

MRS. Lincoln has got her pension at last. Congress consents to pay her three thousand dollars a year from the public treasury, in the hope, probably, that this will prevent her from disgusting the country with any further exhibitions of her cast-off wardrobe.

IT IS the general fate of special legislation passed to affect particular cases that it either defeats itself, falls short of its object, or else comes back some day to plague its inventors. The act of the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which was framed specially to cover the case of PAUL SCHŒPPE, is a remarkable example. In order to reach that case the act not only made special provision to include it (as was supposed) but went so far in the effort to secure certainty as to make a dangerous innovation upon the criminal laws of the State in capital cases. But it was found upon trial that it did not include SCHŒPPE'S case. It provided for cases "pending" in the Supreme Court, but although SCHŒPPE'S case was pending when the bill was under consideration in the Legislature, it was *not* pending when the bill was finally passed—the case having been disposed of on the 14th of February, and the bill being finally passed on the 15th. It turns out, however, that the act would have been of but little use in that case, even if this untoward accident as to dates had not happened. It commanded the Supreme Court to review the evidence, but provided no means for getting that evidence before that tribunal, for the Judge who tried the case, in the Cumberland County Court, said that he could not furnish it.

"And No Longer,"

The New York *Tribune* well says that the poor gentleman who had a habit of allaying the anxieties of his creditors and of preserving, in his own estimation at least, his reputation for honesty, by promptly renewing his "promises to pay," is brought to mind by the action of Congress on the income tax. Look upon this picture and upon that:

That the taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the 1st day of March, and be due and payable on or before the 30th day of April, in each year *until and including the year* 1870, *and no longer" Present act.*

"That the taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be levied and collected for and during the year 1870 and 1871, *and no longer."—Proposed act.*

Aburdity can no further go.

[From Locker's London Lyrics.]

AN ALPHABET FOR SOCIETY.

A is an angel of blushing eighteen:
B is a Ball where the Angel was seen:
C is the Chaperone who cheated at cards:
D is the Deuxtemps, with Frank of the guards;
E is the Eye which those soft lashes cover:
F is the Fan which it peeped wickedly over!
G is the Glove of superlative kid:
H is the Hand which it spitefully hid;
I is the Ice which the fair one demanded:
J is the Juvenile who hurried to hand it:
K is the Kerchief, a rare work of art,
L is the Lace which composed the chief part:
M is the old maid who watched the girls dance:
N is the Nose she turned up at each glance:
O is the Oliga, just then in its prime:
P is the Partner who wouldn't keep time:
Q is the Quadrille put instead of the Lancers:
R the Remonstrance made by the dancers:
S is the Supper where all went in pairs:
T is the Twaddle they talked on the stairs:
U is the Uncle who "thought we'd be going:"
V is the Voice the niece replied "no" in:
W is the Waiter who sat up till eight:
X is the exit not perfectly straight:
Y is the Yawning fit caused by the ball:
Z stands for Zero, or nothing at all.

MODERN WEDDING RITES.

"Wilt thou take this brown stone front,
These carriages, this diamond,
To be the husband of thy choice.
Fast locked in bonds of Hymen?
And wilt thou leave thy home and friends
To be his loving wife,
And help to spend his large income,
So long as thou hast life?

"I will!" the modest maid replies;
The lovelight beaming from her eyes,

"And will thou take this waterfall,
This ostentatious pride,
With all these unpaid milliners' bill,
To be thy chosen bride?
And wilt thou love and cherish her
Whilst thou hast life and health,
But die as soon as possible
And leave her all thy wealth?"

"I will!" the fearless mate replies;
And eager waits the nuptial ties.

"Then I pronounce you man and wife;
And what I've joined forever,
The next best mah may disunite,
And the first Divorce Court sever."

"KEEP HEART."

BY L. VIRGINIA FRENCH.

Keep heart, brave Southrons! True—this way of ours
Lies o'er the rugged hills and steeps of Life—
Where we must not expect to walk on flowers,
But brace ourselves to meet its toil and strife.
Then let us not too faithless be, and fearful,
Though treading with tired feet a thorny way—
But, with a courage hopeful still, and cheerful,
Bear on the "heat and burden of the day."

Keep heart, my brothers! Though the clouds may hover
Low on our pathway like a sable pall,
Our Father is beyond the clouds,—moreover
His loving kindness reigns above them all.
Storms but more deeply root the stately forest;
And, when misfortune's stroke falls thick and fast,
The stoutest heart is often shaken sorest
To make it firm and steadfast to the last.

Keep heart, brave Southrons! Thro' this night of sorrows
When aching eyes are filled with unshed tears
Oppressed with bitter thoughts of sad to-morrows,
Worn with anxious doubts and fears,
We grow so weary of these self-denials,
Forgetful of our hope, and faith sublime
Never remembering that our fiercest trials
Are only born of Earth—and die with Time!

Keep heart, my brothers! In our human blindness
We oft mistake the blessing for the curse,
We oft forget our Father's loving kindness
Can bring a "better" from the *seeming* "worse."
How many a castle we have seen to crumble!
How many a cherished plan has failed to bear!
Our plans were naught,—God keep us truly humble,
Willing to wait His time,—and place,—and way!

Keep heart, brave Southrons! Thro' the stormiest weather
Together ye have met both wind and tide,
As comrades on the waters dark, *together*
Your boats have braved the danger,—side by side.
Is this not something? Surely you can bear it,—
For sorrow would have a kindlier dart,
If these your love and honor did not share it:
None near to whisper—"*Comrades, keep up hearts!*"

Keep heart; my brothers! Let us leave off trying
To win Life's golden summit at a bound;
Because we *must* begin,—despite our sighing—
To climb the ladder slowly,—round by round!
Let Life be full of earnest, strong endeavor,
Fearing not Fate's decree, or Fortune's frown,—
Let *Principle* be guiding-star forever,
And PERSEVERANCE win the victor's crown.

THE CHILD ENTERING HEAVEN.

The pearly gates were opened,
And glowing seraphs smiled,
And with their tuneful harp-strings
Welcomed the little child.

And praise in echoing melody
Rang thro' the arches wide,
And murmured 'long the jasper wall
The glorious throng beside.

They shouted "High and Holy!
A child hath entered in!
Safe now from all temptation;
A soul is sealed from sin!"

They led him thro' the golden streets,
On toward the King of Kings,
While the glory fell upon him
From the rustling of their wings;

They took him to that crystal sea,
Spanned by the emerald bow,
And showed him glories all untold!
Angels alone can know!

They gave him drink from out Life's River,
And fruit from off the Tree;
They placed the seal upon his forehead,
Seal of the One in Three!

The Savior smiled upon him,
As none on earth had smiled;
And heaven's great glory shut around
The little earth-born child!

Rejoicings filled the City;
Praise came from all within,
Praise to the great Redeemer!
A soul was sealed from sin!

On *earth* they missed the little one,
They sighed and wept and sighed,
And wondered if another such
As theirs had ever died.

They gathered up the little toys,
Laid them in silence by,
And thought how gifts of theirs no more
Would light that death-dimmed eye.

They dwelt upon his pretty ways,
His beauty and his grace,
Then sighed and wept, and wished that they
Could see once more his face.

O, had they thought that, day by day,
And hour by hour each day,
New gifts, new sights, new glories poured
On that young spirit's way!

O, had they seen thro' those high gates
The welcome to him given!
They never would have wished their child
Back from his home in Heaven!

Amenities of Life in South Carolina.

The Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix gives the following account of an affray which occurred at a Republican convention held at Gadsden, in that State on the 9th:

Philip Epstein, white, called Senator Nash a d—d liar, when the latter knocked him off the platform. Some of Nash's friends resented the insulting language and assaulted Epstein, whereupon a colored man named Wash Bynum, drew his knife and used it indiscriminately and effectively, wounding not less than seven or eight persons.

Bynum was run through the body with a bayonet and instantly killed. The fight now became general, bayonets and fence rails being the weapons used.

It is impossible, owing to the excitement and contradictory statements, to learn how many persons were severely hurt—the estimates ranging from thirty to one hundred. The last seen of Mr. Epstein he was making good time down the road pursued by several infuriated colored men with rails in their hands, and serious fears are entertained for his safety. The parties connected with this affair are all Republicans.

The Diamond Land of South Africa.

The special correspondent of the New York World writes from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, a very interesting account of the diamond mines in that region. We extract the following from his letter:

The diamond country in South Africa is about 650 miles in a northeast direction from Cape town. The road, with few exceptions, is good. The herbage for the first seventy miles is grass; then through the Karoo, or desert, it is a species of bush until you arrive nearly to Hope town, 600 miles, and on the lower boundary of the diamond fields, when it is grass again, and continues so until you have passed through the diamond fields. The climate is fine, clear through the diamond fields, excepting in rainy weather. The rain does not occur often. You have a bed slung in your wagon, or you can have a tent. Your servants sleep under the wagon. The days are hot—frequently 108 in the shade, but at night it is quite cool—down to 36. In winter the cold is intense, snow sometimes lying on the ground for three days.

The diamond country is a large and undulating prairie interspersed with flats. These are numerous dry beds of so-called rivers, which, when full, we would call creeks. They soon run dry after the rain ceases, but water may be obtained by digging in these apparently dry beds. The diamond field are fully 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Vaal, Orange and Hart rivers run through this district; they are too shallow and full of falls for navigation. The country where diamonds have been found consists of flats and undulating grounds; the rivers have not been prospected. The natives have hitherto found most of the diamonds, and on the surface only; they never dig for them. About a dozen join hands and walk abreast across a plain, and when they see a shining pebble they pick it up; if not a diamond they throw it over their shoulders and go on. Some white men have latterly commenced to sift the dry sand, and it is said with success. Many small diamonds of half a carat are being found. The beds of the rivers cut into the soil from twenty to sixty feet, with mostly sandy bottoms; some have stony bottoms also.

The line of country along the banks of Orange, Starte and Vaad rivers, say three hundred yards from the water, has been most prolific of diamonds. At Jacobsdal, in the Orange River Free State, over three hundred were found in one week by sifting. The following diamonds turned out satisfactorily in Europe, where they were sent: No. 1 weighed 21 karats (found by a child named Jacobs—value $2,500); No. 2, 4⅝; No. 3, 1; No. 4, 3, No. 5, 19; No. 6, 9; No. 7, 10½; No. 8, 30½; No 9, 26; No. 10, 13; No. 11, 13; No. 12, —; No. 13, 9; No. 14, 47. Sold all the way from $50 to $4,000. The Star of South Africa was the largest, 83⅝ karats; sold for $55,000, and sent to Amsterdam to be cut. There have been found in South Africa over fifty diamonds of over four karats weight, and hundreds under that down to half a karat.

There are various modes of mining for diamonds. Of course washing for them is best, but in this country, when water is scarce, dry sifting is best. The diamond fields cover 1,000 square miles, and extending from longitude 24 to 28 east, and from latitude 27 to 30 south. It is confidently anticipated that within twelve months at least 1,000 men will be actively engaged on the south African diamond fields.

A diamond worth £1,500 was disinterred from a hole at only a short distance from where our informant was temporarily staying, and this was disposed of by the lucky finder for a wagon and oxen worth about £120, or, at most, £140. Other diamonds, worth £200 to £300 have been picked up, and many worth £50 to £60. The most active diggers are merely disposing of the small diamonds to pay for the necessaries of life, and are hoarding up all the more valuable ones. A few beautiful rubies have likewise been discovered, and one turquoise—a piece of which we have seen, it having unfortunately been smashed by the finder in order to see what the inside looked like—has been unearthed.

Particulars of the Death of Admiral Dahlgren.

The Washington (D. C.) Star of Tuesday says: Admiral Dahlgren had been complaining slightly for several days, but did not keep his house, nor was it thought that he required the services of a physician. Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, Dr. W. J. Johnson, Surgeon of the Yard, called to see him at his residence, and found him suffering with a severe pain under the lower end of the breast bone, and also from oppression on his breast. Dr. J. prescribed for him, and subsequently Dr. W. P. Johnson called to see him and thought he was better. Last night he retired, as usual, but was rather restless.

This morning he was well enough to get up for his breakfast, and also to give some orders to Mr. Lewis, the messenger of the yard. The servant girl had just left the room when she heard him call "Harry," and she ran back and found that he had got up from the chair and thrown himself upon the sofa. Mrs. Dahlgren at once came in and Surgeon Johnson was sent for and responded promptly, but when he arrived the sufferer was beyond relief, and, after two or three gasps, he died, not uttering a word, his pulse having ceased when Dr. Johnson reached him.

Captain Patterson and other officers of the Yard were soon at the residence of the Admiral, and word was immediately sent to the Navy Department and friends of the family throughout the city. Admiral Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, called on Mrs. Dahlgren soon after the death of the Admiral, and after learning her wishes gave the necessary directions as to the body, and to make the preparations for the funeral.

It is not yet determined where or when the funeral will take place. He married his first wife in Philadelphia, and she and some of his children are buried at Laurel Hill, near that city.

His death was caused by disease of the heart. There is but little doubt he was stricken by death when his suffering commenced some days ago, and nothing but his indomitable strength of will kept him engaged in the performance of his duties up to the last day of his life.

A New Breed of Cats.

A curious fact in zoology is reported in the Hamburg News. Some months ago a Lithuanian lynx escaped from a traveling menagerie at Altoona, and one hundred and twenty dollars reward was offered for its capture, but in vain. Not long ago, a sentinel at Lief observed a strange looking cat like animal coming out of a large cannon on the ramparts, and after a short while returning with a duck in its jaws. The man got assistance; a net was spread over the muzzle of the gun, and the missing lynx was recaptured, together with a domestic cat and a litter of three young ones. The offspring of this strange and unprecedented cross of breeds have been transferred to the Botanical garden of Hamburg, where they have been visited by many naturalists. The directors of the Zoological gardens of Paris have already offered five thousand francs (one thousand dollars) for one single specimen.

The Explosive Bullet—A Fearful instrument of Warfare.

The last and most destructive of the death-dealing projectiles the explosive bullet, designed by Pertuiset, and executed by a French artisan in the celebrated firearms factory of Devisme, is described in the last number of the Army and Navy Journal. Externally quite similar to the original Minie, a cylindric-conical mass of lead, it is discovered, by an unscrewing of its length about midway, to be internally a magazine of fulminate. The explosive compound—dynamite powder, condensed powder, or whatever it may be—has an explosive force six times that of gunpowder. Experiments which have been made under the patronage of the Russian, Prussian and Austrian governments, and last by our own War Department demonstrate not only its effectiveness, but the singular properties is inventor has given to it. "Being given the distance of the target, its density quantity of charge in the gun and the same of the ingredients consituting the projectile," he has established a most exact relation, by accurate calculation, between the force necessary to explode the projectile and its penetration before subjection to to this pressure. Thus the magazine can be so constituted that the passage of the bullet through a sheet of paper will explode it, or so that the severe impact of iron or hard wood is needed for such a result. It is comforting to be assured that "a ball which would not explode in the body of a soldier or of a horse, if not at a very limited distance, would explode in the more resisting body of an ammunition wagon."

Though M. Pertuiset is the inventor of the particular missile to which our attention has been drawn, by a singular propriety of circumstances Prince Pierre Napoleon, the *bete noire* of the Bonaparte family, appears to have been its inspirer. From a little pamphlet, badly translated from an essey on explosive projectiles written by the Prince, we are not surprised to learn that its author entertained the idea quite a number of years ago, and even applied to Devisme to make him a gun of particular calibre, suited to a hollow projectile of copper, or of an alloy of lead and antimony. The fact of Devisme's declining to produce the arm defeated the Prince's purpose.

The ethics of slaughter are defined in no recognized code, but there is a pretty general accord among nations that explosive bullets shall not be used in small arms. Our readers have not forgotten the convention into which, at the instance of Russia, the prominent nations of Europe entered a year or two ago. During our own war there was an occasional suggestion of such missiles being used, but we prefer to believe that the few cited instances were altogether imaginary. We know that an invention of this nature—whether Pertuiset's or not we are uncertain—was offered to the Confederates and declined, on the score of pure sentiment, by the board of examining officers; and, if our memory is not fault, the infernal missile was considered in a similar spirit by our War Department.

At a recent trial of Pertuiset's projectile, made by the Ordnance Department at Washinton, the purpose of experiments seems to have been to demonstrate its utility in exploding caissons, artillery wagons, etc. The twenty-seven shots, made at all sorts of targets, proved the excellence of the fulminated for such purposes. We are very sure that no civilized government will be disposed to adopt an explosive missile for any other purpose. Despite the partisanship of Prince Pierre, in a letter to his imperial cousin, Napoleon rejected it at once.

OWEN GRIMES.

A Story of the Late Yuba Dam.

As long ago as the days when McCarty edited a paper in the city of Paducah, the principal hotel in that city was in charge of a rubicund landlord named Owen Grimes. Among the distinguished guests of the "St. Francis," and also one of the distinguished staff of McCarty, was Jabez Johnson, popularly known as "Yuba Dam." In those early days steamboats did not tarry long at the landing, and it frequently happened that visitors at the hotel were so hurried in their departure that they were unable to properly arrange their business before leaving. Most of his visitors being planters of the South, were well known to Owen Grimes, and had the freedom of his house. One of these, a Mr. Huston, had on one occasion been called to a passing boat without giving him time to settle his hotel bill. Some weeks later, Mr. Huston was again in Paducah, and called at the "St. Francis" to liquidate his former indebtedness. Yuba Dam was seated alone behind the office counter.

"I want Owen Grimes," said Mr. Houeton.

"I am Owen Grimes," answered Yuba.

"I am strangely mistaken," replied Mr. Huston; "I have seen Mr. Grimes and he is a shorter man than you, and has a red face."

"I have quit drinking," answered Yuba.

"Well, sir," said Huston, I left here in a hurry, owing a bill. If you are Owen Grimes, you can tell me what it is."

"Certainly," said Yuba, "I remember it. It is just twenty dollars."

"That is an enormous bill."

"Nevertheless it is Owen Grimes' bill."

Mr. Huston paid it, and Yuba gave him a receipt. He afterward mentioned the circumstance to some of his friends; and was told that he had been deceived. Furious, he returned to the St. Francis, and approaching Johnson said:

"You are a scoundrel, sir. You told me you were the proprietor of this hotel."

"No, I didn't."

"You did sir. You said you were Owen Grimes."

"Well, so I am. I am owing Grimes a bill for a month's board, and I am obliged to you for the money to pay it."

Hair Dyes.

A French paper makes some strange revelations in reference to the use of hair dyes. It says:

The mixture which produces that reddish blonde tint now so fashionable is a solution of corrosive drugs into which a preparation of mercury enters. Loosening of the teeth, glandular swellings, and a fetid breath are some of the evils to which the fair who use it expose themselves. The dark dyes are compounded of litharge, or oxide of lead and quick lime, with a few other chemicals. Now, seven per cent, of the patients at the insane asylum, Charenton, are brought there by the constant use of this hair dye, which is absorbed through the skin into the system. It is stated that foulness of breath is one of the particular signs of insanity caused by lead or litharge poison. Colic, and drivelling silliness, and finally total loss of memory, are among the other symptons. The director of the Charenton says that if he were a judge he would attach very little importance to the evidence of any man or woman in the habit of using hair dye.

An Old Medal of Washington.

We have been shown by Capt. Richard T. Hartshorne a medal of General Washington, struck in 1783, on the occasion of the successful conclusion of the war of the Revolution. On that event six persons living in Philadelphia, admirers of the Commander-in-Chief, united in the preparation of a medal commemorative of the occasion. The work was entrusted to one of their number, Samuel Scotten, a leading citizen of Philadelphia, and belonging to the denomination of Friends. Many dies were prepared before one was obtained which gave satisfaction. Six impressions were taken, one for each person, after which the die was broken up. There was no endeavor to make public the existence of this medal; each of the owners preserved his copy and transmitted it to one of his heirs. It is believed to be the oldest medal of Washington.

The copy exhibited to us belonged to Mr. Scotten himself. It is of sterling silver, and about one and three-fourths inches in diameter. On one side is the portrait of General Washington, raised, a profile view. As a likeness it is perfect. The prominent frontal lobes are very distinct; the nose is accurately defined, as are, indeed, all the features. The costume is military, with epaulets, standing collar, etc. Even the expression of the countenance is preserved.

The medal bears the inscription, "Washington, C. C. A. U. S."

On the obverse side the American eagle is depicted, with the olive branch in his mouth, and glory radiating from his body as he flies over the North American continent. Above is the date, "1783."

This medal was retained by Mr. Scotten till a little time before his death, which occurred about the year 1807. He gave it, together with his labrary, to his favorite niece, Mrs. Sarah Hartshorne. She was selected an the recipient, because she had been when a child, a great favorite with General Washington. Her father, John Byles, was a Quaker loyalist, and died a prisoner in the "Sugar House."

Mrs. Hartshorne kept the medal until 1835, when she gave it to her grandson, Lawrence P. Hartshorne, then an infant. It was preserved for him by her daughters, the Misses Hartshorne, of Navesink, New Jersey. He died in January, 1869, the medal having never been delivered to him by his aunts. It is the property of his widow, now living in Brooklyn, to whom it was bequeathed.—N. Y. Post.

A Remarkable Synagogue.

The Israelites of Turin are building a new place of worship, which, according to an account in the Paris Temps, is a very extraordinary affair:

The most remarkable of all structures at Turin is the synagogue of the Israelites. It is likely the finest and richest synagogue in the world, and at the same time the most remarkable monument of Turin. Upon a small square hill, with adapted stairs, stands a Greek temple in white and pink. Above, a little backwards, is a kind of second temple. The whole is traversed by galleries, adorned with small pillars and thousands of splendid embellishments. White and reddish colors predominate. It is Greek and Moorish—it is Romanic and Gothic; there is a blending of all styles, without overstraining and without bad taste. But what makes this structure something bizarre and unexpected is a massive tower, with pierced walls arising above this ornamented, beautiful construction, reminding of Asia and Egypt, of Thebes and Nineveh.—Surely the architect of this building was gifted by imagination. He was an able interpreter of the Hebrew dream of the temple to be erected at the brink of a strange river. Never since the great destruction has Israel possessed a more magnificent edifice in which the hymns of David resounded. This building is entirely fit for the talented Italian Jews, who are a power at the exchange, at the press and in the parliament.

The Beach at Long Branch.

A correspondent says the girls at Long Branch are like the girls of the world in general. They are slightly mixed. Some are lovely, but some are, on the contrary, quite the reverse. There's more hair down here than would cover the heads of all the women in New York, and powder and paint enough to make the houses of Jersey City glisten again.

Did you ever see a thin girl take a bath in the surf and come out with her bathing dress sticking tight to her like a poor woman's plaster?

Funny wasn't it?

Well, it's nothing compared to a fat girl in the same posish. I do think of all the comical sights in the wide world, the funniest is a fat girl when she comes out of the surf. I've seen puppy dogs with blue ribbons on their tails, and neatly embroidered flannel shirts on their dear little necks, and I've seen Horace Greeley at a party, but they are as naught, and the dust in the balance alongside of a wet fat woman in her bathing clothes.

I don't think men look any better, but we don't expect grace and beauty in our sex, and can stand the sight. If you are very much in love with a gril, and want to break the spell, take her to the Branch and see her in her surf toggery.

If that don't knock the spooney out of you, you'd better marry her and call it square.

The Marquis of Bute.

We (London Tablet) are requested to state that there is no ground whatever for the report which has been circulated respecting a supposed intention on the part of Lord Bute to leave the Catholic Church. The fiction originally appeared in a French newspaper, in the month of April, and was shown to Lord Bute, and deemed by him unworthy of a formal contradiction. The fact that he is at present traveling in Spain is a sufficient explanation of his own silence on the subject, as has been pointed out in a letter from Monsignor Capel, which appeared in the Times on Thursday. One scandal of this kind always appears to tempt people to spread reports of others. They seem to think that such defections as the one which actually took place the other day, are a great loss to the Catholic religion. They apparently regard the Church as a club which can be injured or dishonored by people taking their names off it.

Sudden Death in a Sunday School.

The York (Pa.) Republican says: Wm. Fisher died suddenly in Yocomtown, on Sunday the 31 instant, during the opening exercises of the Sunday school of which he was superintendent. He read the beautiful hymn beginning, "Amazing grace, how sweet the sound," and while the school was singing this hymn, in which he joined with unusual spirit, and as they reached the last words of the line, he sank to the floor and instantly expired. He was a man of excellent mind, and was a class leader in the United Brethren Church for a number of years. He leaves a wife and seven children.

"A Peculiar People"—Curious Religious Theory.

There is in London a sect called the "Peculiar People." One of this sect died lately in that city. At the inquest the "deceased's widow said that her husband had been ailing some time, but he had only been seriously ill about a week. He was a laborer. While ill he used to have a medical man, They belonged to the religious denomination known as the 'Peculiar people.' He used to say that God was all sufficient to raise him up, and He would do so if it was His will. Deceased was visited by the Elders, who laid hands on him and anointed him. He was suffering from a cough, and died on Saturday night. The 'Peculiar People' were allowed to have medical men if they liked; but they believed that the Lord was sufficient to take care of them without doctors. They used to give him wine and brandy, but no medicine.

"The coroner asked, if they gave wine, why not give medicine? and she replied that they required to nourish the body, and gave wine and spirits for that purpose.

"Abraham Andrews was called, and explained the views of the 'Peculiar People,' and repeated that they were bound to nourish the body with food, including wine and spirits; but medicine was a different thing altogether, and they did not believe in the doctors.

"The coroner asked him whether he would call a doctor if he broke his leg; and he said that, while in the fold of Christ such a thing would not happen to him.—His leg could only be broken through disobedience, and would be a sign of his being without the grace of God.

"The coroner said that the 'Peculiar People' were rightly named, for they were very peculiar indeed. It was extraordinary that common sense, science, and, he might say, common humanity, should not prevail. If the 'Peculiar People's' views were to be adopted, doctors might as well be dispensed with altogether.

"Mr. Andrews said they did not despise medical men, believing they were of great use to those who were not walking in obedience; but those who possessed Christ considered that God would be their help in every time of need.

"The coroner said that was correct, but the 'Peculiar People' carried it to a ridiculous extent. Common humanity would prompt every one to see if anything could be done to prolong life, and calling in medical advice could do no harm, if it did no good. Society at large would say that they did no more for their sick than any one would do to a dog in the street."

The Tomb of Jefferson.

A correspondent who lately visited Monticello, says of the family cemetery of Jefferson:

It was a part of the natural woods, and tall locust, linden and hickory trees grew among the graves, while an abundance of small herbage, bushes, weeds and climbing vines grew upon the walls and among the slabs and vaults. The enclosure was about one hundred feet square, the wall was ten or twelve feet high, and within it were, perhaps, thirty vaults and tombs. No words can convey to you an idea of the desolation of the scene as associated with such a man. The first glimpse through the bars filled me with a sense of pity and indignation. The bars contained no wicket, and a barred gate on another side was fastened with a large padlock, so I climed over the *grille* and the tottering wall, and let myself down among the graves. A thunder storm which had been gradually moving and muttering overhead now began to bellow, and some lightning attended it, but not a drop of rain fell.

Jefferson's tomb is made of granite, and is about eight feet high; almost every letter is gone from it, chiselled and chipped off by vandal students, and it looks battered and nondescript, like a Druid stone. Under the monument is a plain slab, more perfect, covering the remains of his favorite daughter, Martha, and this, like almost every other stone in the graveyard, contains a religious or poetical inscription. One or two of the slabs have fallen off the brick vaults, and some are cracked or overgrown with moss. The graveyard seems to have no keeper, and to be falling to decay unregretted; weeds grow under the trees; the road to the gate is blocked with bushes; the great President's tomb itself is simply frightful. He has many living descendants, but, as the liverystableman said to me:

"'You know how it is down yur now.—It's every man for himself, and 'Ole Tom,' being dead, has no friends.

The Public Baths at New York.

The free bathing establishments opened by the city on the East and North rivers have proved an immense benefit to the poorer class of people. Amusing incidents frequently occur during the hours when the baths are open, one of which is told as follows by the Times;

"One day last week, while the women, were bathing at the foot of Fifth street, a horrible yell was heard in the bath. The matron rushed in and found a person with a masculine cast of countenance in the grasp of some eight or ten nymphs, who were "sousing" her under water at an alarming rate, and every dip they screamed out, "We'll give it to you, you infernal scamp;" (dip) "How dare you intrude your dirty carcass among unprotected females:" (another dip) "and if you stay in here another minute" (two dips in quick succession) "we'll duck the life out of you. "The unfortunate wretch was rescued from their clutches; and when the truth was ascertained it was found that the viragos had almost drowned a poor German girl under a supposition that she was a male in disguise.

New Remedies for Burns.

Two new remedies for burns are added to the long list. The first is charcoal. A piece of vegetable charcoal laid on a burn at once soothes the pain, says the Gazette Medicale, and if kept applied for an hour cures it completely. The second one is sulphate of iron. This was tried by M. Josl in the Children's Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland. In this case, a child, four years of age, had been extensively burned; suppuration was abundant and so offensive that the ward was uninhabitable. M. Joel ordered the child a tepid bath, containing a couple of pinches of sulphate of iron. This gave immediate relief to the pain, and being repeated twice a day—twenty minutes each bath—the suppuration decreased, lost its odor, and the child was soon convalescent.

—They have a very simple way of issuing re-admission tickets to places of amusement in the Philipine islands. When a native wishes to leave the apartment with the intention of returning he has his naked forearm, near the wrist, stamped, as he goes out, with a black die, which secures his readmission, and at the same time obviates all anxiety as to his losing his ticket. On his return the mark is easily wiped out.

VARIETIES.

—The late Ira Peck, of Hartford, left an estate of $1,300,000, which is to be equally divided among his children. He began life very poor.

—Sun umbrellas for gentlemen are becoming fashionable in the East. They are made of yellow muslin or pongee, lined with green silk.

—"I am afraid, dear wife, that while I am gone, absence will conquer love." "Oh never fear, dear husband; the longer you stay away the better I shall like you."

—A man in Augusta, Me., having a quarrel with a neighbor, displayed his intellectual and moral peculiarities by cutting the throat of the neighbor's horse.

—A man passed through Council Bluffs, Iowa, a day or two ago on his return to Missouri, after having tried to live in Minnesota. "Don't like it up thar," said he. "Have nine months of winter, and the rest of time it's d—d late in the fall."

—"My boy," said a clergyman, "don't you know that it is wicked to catch fish on a Sunday?" "But I hain't sinned much yet," said the boy, without taking his eye from the float; "hain't had a bite."

—At Cincinnati, one of the singers of the recent Sængerfest, being shown about a deaf and dumb asylum by his entertainers, sat down and fell asleep. Being waked by an attendant, he ordered four beers and was ejected.

—The rage for slaying dogs has broken out in Washington, and the Mayor has issued a proclamation breathing out threatenings and slaughter against all unmuzzled canines, without distinction of sex, color, or previous condition.

—The original declaration of Independence, now in the patent office at Washington, is nearly illegible from the fading of the ink with which it was written. A fac simile is in Philadelphia.

—A lady has given fashionable Saratoga a severe shock by coming to breakfast in a calico dress, with diamond earrings and necklace. Some one basely insinuates "shoddy."

—A servant who plumed herself on being employed in a "genteel family," was asked a definition of the term. "When they have two or three kinds of wine, and the gentlemen swear," was the reply.

—An erring Indiana hen was recently found in the back part of a hardware store, where the misguided fowl had struggled for three weeks, trying to hatch out half a dozen white porcelain door knobs. She was very much reduced.

—An urchin, hearing his father read an article in the paper in relation to a new invention of bricks of glass, exclaimed; "Glass bricks? I know what them is." "What are they?" inquired one of the family. "Tumblers of liquor," said the youth.

—An ignorant white servant girl in Chicago didn't know that the XVth amendment had passed. So she rashly rejected the suit of a young gentleman of color, who proceeded to cut her throat without unnecessary delay.

—Employer to a new clerk; "Well, Sniffles, have you posted the ledger?" New clerk; "Yeth, thir, I've pothted the ledger; but lor, thir, it wath too big for the letter-box, and I had to take it inthide the pothtoffith."

—A Mobile paper says that the captain of a boat called the Nyanza has challenged the owners of the Lee, which won the recent race on the Mississippi, to a trial of speed—a single dash trip up the Alabama river; stakes a matter of no consequence—any thing up to $100,000.

—After a sermon preached by a Paris priest in favor of Ireland, a woman passed through the assembly with an alms bag. The sermon had been very eloquent, the emotions excited by it were universal, and gifts rained into the bag. A workman present cast in his watch saying aloud, "One need not know the time of day when a people is dying of hunger."

—Among the recreations allowed to the convicts in the Rhode Island State Prison on the Fourth was jumping over a horizonial bar. "You jump very well." remarked a bystander to an agile convict. "Oh, this is nothing," replied the convict, "I expect to go over the prison walls before I get through.

—A Berlin jeweller has lost a valuable stone by the recent visit of a distinguished foreigner who was very short-sighted, and held his eyes close to the box of jewels. It is small consolation to him that such tricks are old in England, and the perpetrators are called "Strippers." They cover their noses with some sticky substance, and pick up the jewels therewith.

—The liquor-dealers of Boston seem to be working together. When the appeal cases of several proprietors of leading hotels, who were proseeuted for violation of the Liquor law, were called in the Superior Criminal Court of that city on Monday, no one responded, and on investigation it was found that the various defendants had "gone bail" for each other and agreed to stay away.

—Great excitement prevails at Cobija, Bolivia, owing to the discovery of some rich silver mines distant about five leagues from the little settlement of Calama, about twenty-five leagues away from the seaboard. The place where these reputed fabulously rich veins of silver exist is called Sierra del Limon Verde. The prefecture has already issued above one hundred and fifty mining licenses, and nothing else is talked about but starting off to the mines.

—A telegram from Port Jerris, N. Y., says: Miss Priscilla Jillson, the young lady whom it will be remembered took corrosive sublimate on the evening of July 2, for the purpose of self destruction, died this morning about 1 o'clock. Although suffering intensely, she refused to take anything that might counteract the effect of the poison. Up to within about two hours of her death she was perfectly conscious, and apparently sane, although persistently asserting her wish to die. She was almost eaten up by the poison, and presented a horrifying spectacle. Her funeral took place this afternoon at two o'clock. Her case was a sad one, and in its most terrible phase—that of persisting in her determination to die—it is doubtful if there are many parallels.

—Five children, whose ages ranged from fourteen to five and a half, went out a few weeks ago, to gather mussels on a bank in the bed of the Clyde at low water, and about two miles below Dumbarton Castle. While so employed they discovered that the tide was coming up, and that they were surrounded by water. They made for the shore, about a mile distant, but the water in some places was taking them up to the armpits, and a boy of the name of McClusky took his little brother, aged five and a half, on his back and attempted to swim by using one hand, but after bravely struggling on for thirty or forty yards the young child lost his hold of his brother, was rapidly carried away by the current, and soon sunk. The other four succeeded in getting to shore. The body of the drowned child was cast ashore the the next morning.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday July 23, 1870.

THE YOUNG. DEMOCRACY.

There is a great deal said all over the, country about the Young Democracy, and almost everywhere we have accounts of the Young Democracy organizing for the coming fall campaign. We have an abiding faith in the Young Democracy, and believe that upon them depends the salvation of the country.

The term, in our estimation, does not imply hot headed, thoughtless youths with the interests of the party in charge but the active participancy of the energetic, working Democrats in the affairs of the campaign. A few evenings since there was a meeting held in Cincinnati for the purpose of organizing a Young Mens' Democratic Association. During the proceedings of the meeting Hon. MILTON SAYLER delivered a brief speech in which he very clearly sets forth the correct idea of what material should enter into such organizations, and the advantages that arise therefrom. During the course of his remarks Mr. SAYLER said :

Two years ago there was an organization in this city that called themselves the "Anti-Carpet Baggers." I don't want to flatter any of those gentlemen who are present, but I will say for them that they did more to carry certain wards in this city than any other organization; but we did not have combination. I want combination. You all should understand that jealousies always exist in a Democratic crowd, because every fellow is a fellow in a Democratic crowd, and he ought to be. [Applause.]

Now, if this committee is going to report on permanent organization, I want them to do it. I don't want it to be as it was two years ago, when we had an Anti-Carpet-Baggers' Club and the Whites Boys in Blue, and so on. I want a solid organization, in which we can all unite, so that we can present a solid phalanx. I want to free this organization from the idea that any body is going to set it up, or is going to use it for his own purpose.

There has been one thing that I think has been said a little strong. I mean in favor of excluding any body from this organization. The man of age is not necessarily a man of years. I have seen men that were ten years old, and I have seen lots of babies that were forty. [Laughter.]

I know old fogies in the Democratic party not yet twenty-one, and I know active, energetic young men that are sixty-five. No! I understand this to be an organization of the energy, force and determination to work, of the Democratic party.

The concluding sentence of the above is the true definition of the Young Democracy, and we wish to bring it home to the active, energetic and wide wake Democrats of Pittsburgh. We have an organization in this city known as the Young Men's Jackson Association. In past campaigns, when it was active in its organization, it did good and effective service, and greatly added to the Democratic strength. Latterly it has been passive in its organization, its members, and officers seeming to care but little about keeping up its organization.

We now appeal to them to revive the organization at once. The time between this and the election is too precious to be wasted; and the interests involved, are too important to be lightly thrown away. The real strength of the live active and Young Democratic element in this city, was developed two years ago, through this organization, surprising alike the Radical party and the slow coaches among the Democracy.

It at once formed a nucleus around which young and active men gathered and gave strength and character to the entire party organization, inciting many to do effective work, who more than likely, had the organization had no existence, would have stayed away from the polls, considering the Democracy in such a hopeless minority in this county, that it was useless to put forth an effort. This idea is a mistaken one and should be discarded at once. "Impossibility" is not in the Democratic lexicon. "Forward" is the only command to be given to the Democratic army. But it is worse than useless to give that command, unless its battalions are thoroughly organized and disciplined.

Therefore, we hope to see a meeting of the Association at an early day to put the Democracy in marching order for the campaign. In the words of Mr. SAYLER let the men of ten and the boys of sixty-five, brush up their arms and accouterments for inspection, and prepare to march to the front. Let us show the enemy what the Young Democracy really is.

"REGULARITY."

Next to JOE KEATING'S waffles and spring chickens, we like a regular man. He is a precious treasure in the church, family, society and politics. The pride of the household and the idol of the community. The editor of the *Gazette* is of the same opinion, for he says:

The *Commercial* affects to despise "regularity." Does its editor not know that regularity is the very life of all things? In nature, the individual and in collective existence, it is regularity in procedure that secures continuance in procedure. What, in the very nature of things, can the opposite effect be but derangement? If the great natural forces were to become irregular, why, chaos would simply come again; and in moral and political forces, as the world has too often seen it, the same result follows the same course.

This is so soothing, kind and gentle that we dislike to interpose the slightest objection. The sentiments are as beautiful as those indulged in by JOSEPH SURFACE, besides they are logical. The only trouble seems to be in the application. If a man is a regular thief, he should not take precedence of honest men, who may avail themselves of some irregular method to prevent further depredations. He may have erected fortifications sufficiently strong to defy successful attack in the regular way, and can only be dispossessed by a flank movement.

It sounds farcical for the ring to interpose regularity as a plea to a further lease of power. There is no doubt that the men now in possession of the offices were regularly elected, and have regularly appropriated a large amount of the peoples' money, and have, with frightful regularity, secured annually the same kind of delegates, who have insisted upon a regular re-nomination of those who paid best. Neither is it denied that to break up this regular system of thieving, an irregular warfare had to be inaugurated. It was urged against Gen. GRANT during the war that he violated all the regular rules laid down in the books, in handling his army, that his method was irregular and in defiance of tactics. Success, however, made it legitimate, and it was thought his way was just as good as the regular way.

Whether chaos will come in the Radical universe in consequence of the irregular movement of one of the luminaries, we are not convinced, but that things can be any worse than they are and have been, it matters not who gets in, we are sure is a regular impossibility.

Regularity is an immense card, and is not to be thrown away upon an ordinary trick, and we feel constrained to say, that, judging from the *Gazette's* stand point, that it is eminently right in insisting upon regularity. It fires its heaviest shots with a regular smooth bore, which until lately was the regular style of artillery. The *Gazette*, whether rightfully or wrongfully, we shall not pretend to say, charges the Reformers with being bolters, and the *Commercial* with being the bolters' organ. Now, if they have resolved themselves into "regular" bolters in the regular way, can they not spike the *Gazette's* cannon with regularity?

But the "oldest" puts it in a serious way when it says : "If the great natural forces were to become irregular, why chaos would simply come again!" Let us humbly hope that the "great natural forces" will not "become irregular," for no man in his rational senses has any desire to see chaos come again. We never saw any one yet—not even the regular "oldest inhabitant"—who had seen chaos, but from the vague intimations and mythtical allusions as to the nature and character of chaos, it is not an institution, the acquaintance of which it is desirable to intimately cultivate.

Those regular irregular disciples of chaos, who are about to precipitate the "moral and forces," into irregularity under the flimsy device o' electing independent and capable men, who leave no connection with rings to secure and hold office, ought to pause and carefully consider the situation. What right have they to send a circular letter of invitation, requesting chaos to come and take up a permanent residence in our midst. Have we not the Radical party with us already. Then why bring chaos—

"A monster of such frightful mien,
That to be scared at needs but to be seen."

As JOHN BUNYAN would have no doubt remarked had he lived in the days of the Radical ring and Reform movement. With the thermometer at 100 degrees in the shade, we trust that our warring brethern will take particular care that no irregularity occurs either in the "natural, moral or political forces". There is no telling what the effect might be, we hope they will take advice and keep cool.

WE put it as a query to the editor of the *Gazette*, whether he is willing that his son should be compelled to "bunk" with a negro, at West Point or any other public or private institution, and meet him on all occasions as his social equal?—*Post of Saturday.*

As to the question which the "only" puts in relation to the "bunking," we have no hesitancy in saying that if we had a son at West Point or any other institution, we would interpose our parental authority to require him to conform to its rules and regulations, and if he did not, we would demand of him to tender his resignation, and go to some place more congenial to his taste and feelings.—*Gazette of Monday.*

Why all this circumlocution and the creation of contingencies? A plain "yes" or "no" would have been to the point, and would have fully answered the question. The *Gazette's* answer is about as pointed as one of JACK BUNSBY'S reasons. Why did it not answer all our queries, and state if, in its opinion, there is *any* leading Radical in the city who would permit his daughter to promenade the streets with *any* negro, as her equal in social position? The *Gazette* fails to make a point when it says that there are "some white men with whom the editor of THE POST would not like to 'bunk,' or 'meet on all occasions as his social equals.'" This would only apply to certain individuals for certain well defined reasons, and not as against the white race. On the other hand, the objection to the negro is not on account of individual exceptions, but against the race, because of inferiority, and consequent incompatibility on the scale of social equality. Does the *Gazette* comprehend, and will it give an unequivocal answer? Perhaps!

EUROPE AND ITS COMPLICATIONS.

We never had more than a very small grain of faith in the statesmanship of GRANT and his Cabinet, and it is hardly reasonable to look for any exhibition of it in this particular juncture of affairs. We regret to say that the incapacity of the President and his Cabinet to do any thing that approaches to statesmanship, reduces it to the contingency of a mere accident whether we will or will not become involved in the struggle just opening in Europe.

As a nation we can have no possible interest in the affairs of Europe as they now stand, but ambitious blindness often imagines that it sees what does not in reality exist. There can only be one safe position taken by the United States Government in relation to the pending, or any similar European war; that of the strictest and most complete neutrality. This is a special necessity now. The reasons that could be urged are numerous, but need not be specially mentioned. As a nation we have been weakened by a great intestine war, and no statesman will be beguiled into the belief that an artificial is a real strength. We need to recuperate our exhausted energies, an opportunity for which is now offered, and it should be seized upon and profited by.

While the two contending sections of this country were warring against each other, Europe, like a huge vampyre, was gorging herself upon the common prosperity of both. The short-sighted policy and the selfish greed of the Radical party, it is true, have left us in but poor condition to take advantage of the situation. If the war goes on in Continental Europe, we ought, within the next four months, to be the successful rivals of England in carrying the freights and tonnage of Europe. But the Radical policy having almost completely obliterated our merchant marine, we will be compelled to see other nations absorb one great source of revenue.

By steering clear of any and all complications in the affairs of Europe, our great agricultural and other resources, if judiciously handled, may again open the coffers of Europe and change the tide of wealth again in our direction. But it is folly to think that this can be done by expressing interested sympathy or taking the part in any way with either the warring powers. Such a course would only further depreciate the material prosperity of the country.

As for one nation having a disinterested sympathy for another, we think that the proposition is a weak one, if not wholly and totally false. As a matter of tradition, our sympathies would go with France in any European struggle, but the course of the nation has always been the reverse. France did not throw her armies into the western hemisphere to help the struggling colonies because she had any natural love for a free and liberal government, but for the sole purpose of crippling the power of her rival, England. The same will apply to all other foreign powers.

The words of the Father of his country in this connection are so very applicable that we cannot forbear to quote them. In warning his countrymen against foreign, and especially European entanglements and alliances, WASHINGTON, in his Farewell Address, says :

"As avenues to foreign influence lie in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the art of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to the satellite of the latter.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient Government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying, by gentle means, the streams of commerce, by forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the Government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinions will permit, but temporary, and liable to be, from time to time, abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; *constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another*; that it must pay, with a portion of its independence, for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. *There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon, real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride must discard.*

The only policy we may safely adopt is strict and honorable and dignified neutrality. We will feel enough of the evils of the war in Europe without inviting any more. Not less than one thousand millions of the bonded debt of the United States are held in Europe. With the formal inauguration of war these will find their way back to the United States, and by the sudden increase of the bulk of securities here, derange the business and commercial balances of the country, which even now are far from being evenly or properly adjusted.

The policy of selling the bonds in Europe was originally a bad one, quite as bad as the insane policy of the government in refusing to pay off as rapidly as possible the five-twenty bonds with legal-tender notes, in which they were payable, had this been done in accordance with the policy of the Democratic party, their bulk would have been so far reduced, as not only to have saved vast sums of interest already paid, but would have wiped out a large portion of the basis upon which is to be founded a permanent national debt, and have placed us in a situation to have dealt promptly and satisfactorially with that part of the debt, which through a mistaken policy was placed in the hands of European holders. But it is to late now to reap the advantages to which we are entitled. and what a proper national policy would have secured.

It is altogether probable that other European powers than the two now occupying a belligerent attitude, will be drawn into the struggle, as a prolonged war between any two leading European nations generally involves the whole continent to a greater or less extent.

The *Enquirer* speaking of the coincidence of dates shows curiously enough that in 1807, France and Prussia were at war. In 1870, which embraces the same figures reversed, there are again hostilities between them. In 1756 there was also war between the same powers, in which France sustained a severe defeat. Just fifty years after that event, in 1806, Prussia was humiliated, yea, more than that, almost destroyed, by the disastrous double battle of Jena and Austerdat. In commenting upon that event, the English historian, ALLISON, whose sympathies were with Prussia, says: "Such were the disastrous battles of Jena and Austerdat, which prostrated the strength of the Prussian monarchy, and in one day effected that which all the might of Russia, Austra and France had been unable to effect in the seven years war from 1756 to 1763." Curiously enough, sixty years from that time, in 1866, Prussia was raised to the height of power by the extraordinary results of the battle of Sadowa.

The Russian power received a crushing defeat in 1805 in the ever memorable battle of Austerlitz in which three Emperors were present, viz: the Emperors of France, Russia and Austria. The forces of the two latter were united, but four-fifths of those who participated in the struggle at Austerlitz were Russians. A half century passed away, and in 1855 the French and the Russians were contending for supremacy at Sebastopol, under Emperors of the same names as those who met in 1805.

In 1809 the French were at war with Austrians, and entered Vienna in triumph. In 1859, at the end of a half centennial period, the same countries were engaged in a deadly contest, with even larger numbers, in Northern Italy, In 1799 the first NAPOLEON had seized, as First Consul, the supreme authority in France. In 1849, fifty years after, the Third NAPOLEON had just been elected President of the same country.

SUICIDE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

At an early hour yesterday morning, M. LUCIEN ANATOLE PREVOST PARADOL, French Minister to the United States, committed suicide in Washington City by shooting himself through the heart. Insanity was the alleged cause of the *felo de se*. It is said that he had been brooding over the deed for some time, and had written various letters to the different members of his family, acquainting them pretty fully with his intentions.

M. PARADOL was born in Paris about the year 1830, and was consequently about forty years of age at the time of his death. He graduated from the Ecole Normale, and the College de Bourbon. His collegiate course was at all times creditable and often brilliant. He won the prize for eloquence offered in 1851 by the Academy for an "Elege de Bernardin Saint Pierre," the well known author of "Paul and Virginia." He was created Doctor in Letters in 1851, and was appointed Professor of French Literature at Aix, in 1855. The year following he was employed on the *Journal des Debats*, changing his allegiance to the *Presse* in 1860. He returned, however, to the service of the *Journal*.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for legislative honors as delegate from the Sixth Circonscription of Paris, in 1863; he was elected in 1865 to the *fauteuil* in the Academy, vacated by the death of AMPERE. In the politics of the period subsequent he has exercised a marked and just influence; but his principal fame is derived from his literary labors. In 1867 he was appointed by the Academy one of the Committee of Five to superintend a new edition of the "Historical Dictionary of the French Language." His various works are numerous, and treat of political, educational and literary subjects.

His works consist principally of essays, treatises, the more noticeable among which are, "Liberty of Worship in France," "The Field and Duty of the Family in Education," "Parliamentary Government," "The Decree of November 24," "Reform of the Penal Code," "Elizabeth and Henry IV.," "The French Moralists," &c. Two of his works have received special notice. One entitled "Du Role de la Famile dans l'Education," was crowned by the French Academy; the other, "Les Anciens Partis," was distasteful to the government, and obtained a month's imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs for the author.

He was a very excellent English scholar, and delivered a lecture in the English language upon the English Constitution at the Edinburg College, a year ago, which was well received. He arrived in this country just one week previous to commiting suicide. He was to have attended a banquet the night previous, given by the Secretarp of State, but excused himself on account of indisposition.

THE decent men of all parties in the XXIst Congressional District will feel relieved that JOHN COVODE will no longer disgrace them as a Representative. He has filled the measure of infamy, and should retire from the gaze of honorable men and endeavor to repair, during the balance of his days, by penitential works, a portion of the wrongs he has committed against society. He should begin his reformation by persuading his betrayed followers to support the Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER, a man in whom there is no guile.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

The friends of Mrs. Lincoln here say that it is doubtful whether she will accept the pension voted her by Congress, on account of the manner in which it was granted. It was thought that if she would write a letter refusing it and appeal to the country she would meet with a generous response. Colonel Ward H. Lamon, who was Marshal of the District of Columbia under President Lincoln, authorizes the statement that he will be one of three to guarantee Mrs. Lincoln $3,000 per annum as long as she lives if she will decline the pension voted her by Congress.—Wash. Telegram.

We guess not. MARY knows all about the meaning of a bird in hand. WARD H. LAMON has taken his time to consider a proposition to be one of three to raise the necessary annual amount. He is reported to have made an immense fortune through the influence of Mrs. LINCOLN, in having claims against the Government of which he pocketed in most cases a large amount. He had been LINCOLN'S law partner and Marshal of the District of Columbia, and enjoyed the entree to the White House and the good will of the Departments. He could well afford to keep this beggar woman off the streets.

BECOMING SENSIBLE.

Now and then we find a Radical journal that exhibits symptoms of political sanity, although they generally relapse after a very short period. Among the Philadelphia papers, we notice evident signs of improvement in the tone of the *Press* and the *Inquirer*, with regard to the people of the South.

The *Evening Bulletin* in speaking of the visit of the Fifth Maryland Regiment to Philadelphia, indulged in the Radical propensity of throwing dirt, and giving utterance to the usual balder-dash about treason, traitors, &c., and abusing the city of Baltimore and its people generally. The *Press* in noticing the *Bulletin's* attack says; "We are sorry to see that an evening paper in this city, commenting on the subject, has forgotten itself so far as to reply, bespattering Baltimore and its crack corps." One would hardly have expected so senisble a remark from the *Press*, but it even more candidly remarks that "this crimation and recri mation, now that the war is over' is simply belittling. The soldiers have ceased to fight, and is is worse than unbecoming far those who were noncombatants when a conscription was searching for men, to delight to bark and bite now."

The *Inquirer* also a Radical sheet, takes the side of fraternity and genuine union, and very pointedly remarks that "it is too late in the day for any journal to hope to regain lost prestige by reviving the dead issues of the war by rekindling war's animosities, and by keeping alive the old bitterness and hatred of the rebellion between the people of the two sections." It also trusts that the day when there shall be no North, no South, but a united and common country, is near at hand, the consummation of which is only delayed by such ill-advised and embittered attacks upon the southern people as are indulged in by the *Bulletin* and other Radical journals.

It was but a short time ago since both the journals from which we have quoted run over with abuse of the South, and southern people. We trust that their conversion is sincere and will remain permanent, and that hereafter Democratic speakers and journalists, will not be subject to abuse at their hands for insisting that a perfect union can only be secured, by treating the people of the South, as though they were fellow citizens, entitled to the same respect, and possessed of the same rights and immunities as ourselves.

These journals may have had their eyes opened to another fact, of which the merchants of Philadelphia are beginning, at last to become cognizant, namely; that the southern trade of Philadelphia has dwindled down into almost nothing; and and that it all goes to New York or Baltimore. It is only natural that southern merchants should go round Philadelphia, when ever since the close of the war nearly all its journals have maligned them and their people and clamored for Congress to load them down with oppressions and restrictions of the most humiliating character. In New York they found a more magnanimous and liberal-minded people, and thither they carried hundreds of thousands of dollars that otherwise might have been pocketed by the merchants of Philadelphia, but for the animosities fostered and kept up by their local press.

The same may be said of the city of Pittsburgh. Southern trade has been almost driven away from the city, by the fierce diatribes of Radical speakers and newspapers here. Southern people buy only such of our manufactures as they cannot purchase elsewhere. With our advantages of river and rail, we ought to command the trade of the entire Mississippi Valley in the line of our manufactures, but on the contrary, Pittsburgh trade is less than half what it should be.

HON. GEO H. PENDLETON.

The Cincinnati papers announce the departure of this gentleman from that city, on Saturday last, for England, to join his family, where they have been for several months. He expects to return in October.

THE friends of G. W. K. MINOR swear that JOHN COVODE set up the job, which culminated yesterday in his defeat for the Congressional nomination for the Twenty-first district.

ALEX. CLARK, a negro, is a candidate for the United States Senate from the State of Arkansas. He has recently been stumping the State for CLAYTON for Governor, for which service and his influence with the black voters, he receives three thousand dollars in greenbacks and a promise of the next Senatorial term. It is said that ALEX. is the superior of CLAYTON, and can make a better political speech than any white Radical in the State. To the victors belong the spoils, and we don't know any more victorious party of late years than the negroes.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT is entered against poor John Chinaman—as a counterfeiter. His imitative genius here serves a criminal purpose. A San Francisco dispatch says two Chinamen have been arrested in that city for counterfeiting the chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Thirty-seven thousand dollars in spurious bills seized were almost *fac similes* of the genuine.

FIVE HUNDRED Chinese laborers arrived at Chattanooga, Tenn., Friday. They are the first installment of two thousand who are to be employed on the Alabama and Chattanooga road. It is stated by the Lynchburg (Va.) *News* that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company intend employing immediately one thousand Chinese to work on the construction of that road. They are induced to take this step, it is said, because the colored laborers have left, and are still leaving the road in large numbers.

AN outrage has been committed on the negro, GEORGE DOWNING, who has been running the restaurant of the Senate and House of Representatives for several years. He was deposed by the committee on public buildings and grounds before Congress adjourned for violating a joint rule prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in the capitol building. It is hinted that notwithstanding the rule GEORGE would have remained had he sold different whisky.

IN IOWA, a few days since, a wag published a card saying that he desired the public to understand that he would not take a State nomination for office under any circumstances, and signed himself "JOHN SMITH." The result is that over forty JOHN SMITHS have also published cards, desiring the public to understand that they did not origiuate the first card, which means that none of them hate office.

THE bill providing for the payment of pensions, which became a law on July 8, requires pension agents to transmit, within fifteen days preceding the 4th of March, June, September, and December in each year, vouchers for the quarterly payment to pensioners direct, who on or after said 4th day named may execute and return the said vouchers to the agent.

GRANT has accepted an invitation to visit Providence September 17, at the inauguration of the soldiers' monument.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR!

GERMAN-AMERICAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Shipping Gazette* thinks the Germans fortunate because so many of their merchant vessels were bought from Americans during the recent rebellian, which may now be covered by the American flag.

SPEECH OF KING WILLIAM.

BERLIN, July 19.—Last evening King William made a speech to a great number of the people of Berlin, who came to congratulate him. He said he was not responsible for the war which has just broken out. He might personally be passive under the outrage, but Germany, even from beyond the sea, had spoken. The sacrifices were sure. Prussia had been spoiled by her rapid victories in two wars, and perhaps a worse fate awaited her now. He, however, knew what to hope from God, the army and the people.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR.

Nothing is certain yet about the departure of the Emperor for the scene of war. It is not likely he will set out for the front until everything is ready there for active operations.

PAPER SEIZED.

The *Marseillaise* appeared this morning for the first time in several weeks. It was promptly seized.

THE PRINCE TO COMMAND.

Prince Napoleon is expected here to-morrow. It is said he will receive a command.

DENMARK GIVING WAY TO ENGLAND.

There are rumors that Denmark is giving way to the influence of England.

GERMANY SURPRISED.

A meeting of certain members of the House of Commons will be held to-day to consult as to the propriety of holding a great meeting to express sympathy with Prussia, and letters have been received from prominent members approving of the project. The workingmen propose holding a meeting for the same object. The feeling here against France is universal and intense, and it is now thought that the troops recently called home from the English colonies have been concentrated here in anticipation of the present war.

ENGLISH ACTIVITY.

Great Britain has now at her home depots 95,000 regulars, and by calling out the reserves she could muster nearly 300,000 men.

Great activity in the navy is reported.

Secret instructions have been given to the French officers that the troops shall divide all the lands they conquer.

Dispatches from the Continent report that Prussia had received the formal declaration of war from France.

The Bavarian Chambers have granted the government a credit of twenty-seven million florins.

PARLIAMENTARY DISCUSSION.

In the House of Lords, to-night, Lord Russell inquired what were the views and purposes of the government in the present situation on the Continent, and Lord Cairns asked especially if steps had been taken to enforce the neutrality laws. Earl Granville promised that the documents concerning the war would be laid before the House as soon as copied. After the dispatch of local business the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons Lord Harcourt made inquiry touching measures for the preservation of English neutrality. Mr. Gladstone said the inquiry was premature, coming before a declaration of war had been made. While the Premier was thus speaking a dispatch from Lord Lyons was handed to him, announcing that a *formal declaration of war had been sent by the French Government to Berlin.*

Mr. Gladstone then replied that all the papers would be submitted as soon as possible, and that a measure looking to the preservation of neutrality is in preparation, and that particular attention would be paid in the measure to the status of belligerent ships in British ports.

After a discussion on the strengh of the army, during which Mr. Osborne asserted that the Government was unable to put fifty thousand men in the field, Commons adjourned.

The rumor of Russia's participation in the war between Russia and France caused agitation from which the stock market had not recovered at the close of the day. The report has not yet received confirmation. A panic pervaded all the markets in Liverpool also, and many failures of cotton dealers are apprehended to-morrow.

The city of Strasburg has been placed under martial law.

Eloquent addresses to the Crown have been received at Berlin from the municipalities of the Kingdom.

AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF WAR.

PARIS, July 20.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, the Duke de Grammont announced that war had been declared with Prussia and her allies in the following words:

MESSIEURS: The *expose* presented to you on the 15th inst., made known the causes we have for war against Prussia. According to the rules and usage of nations, and by order of the Emperor, I have requested the Charge D'Affaires at Berlin to notify the Cabinet of Prussia of our resolution to seek with arms the guarantees we could not obtain by discussion. This has been done, and I have the honor to make known to the Corps Legislatif that, in consequence thereof, a state of war exists since the 19th between France and Prussia. This declaration applies to those allies of Prussia who give her armed assistance.

THE NORTH GERMAN STATES A UNIT ON THE WAR QUESTION.

BERLIN, July 20.—The most perfect harmony exists among the Governments of all the North German States. In the Saxony Chambers, yesterday, Baron de Friesen, Minister of Finance, said: "Tell the Deputies that France is anxious for war, and she should have it, as sharply and severely as possible." His remarks were greeted enthusiastically.

A WAR LOAN VOTED PRUSSIA.

In the North German Parliament, after the King's speech had been delivered, a loan of twelve million thalers was voted unanimously, amid the wildest expressions of enthusiasm, by all parties.

SWITZERLAND TAKING CARE OF HERSELF.

ZURICH, July 20.—Count Dargou has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Switzerland.

OFFICIALS APPOINTED.

PARIS, July 20.—The *Journal Officiel* of this morning, contains the decree nominating General Edmund Le Bœuf, lately Minister of War, as Major General; Viscount De Jean, as Minister of War, *ad interim*; and Prince De La Tour D'Auvergone, as Ambassador to Vienna.

FRENCH CONSULS DISMISSED.

It is understood that all French Consuls in the German Confederation have received their passports.

GERMANY'S ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, July 20.—Germany makes the dethroning of Bonaparte its ultimatum.

GREAT FINANCIAL DEPRESSION AND BANKRUPTCY.

LONDON, July 20.—The Liverpool markets yesterday were utterly prostrated. Nothing was ever known like the commercial depression. Many men worth one hundred thousand pounds sterling, a day or two ago, are bankrupts to-day. Business in yarns and fabrics at Manchester, is also completely paralyzed.

ALL RUMOR.

No news of any engagement either by land or sea, has yet been received here. Rumors of Alliances are still rumors only. Thus far no authentic information of any Power having taken sides with either combatant has been made public.

A LIBERAL BEQUEST.

PARIS, July 20.—An American resident here, Dr. Evans, has given 10,000 francs to the society to aid the wounded soldiers of France.

FORMATION OF AN AMERICAN SANITARY COMMISSION.

PARIS, July 20.—A meeting of citizens of the United States was held at the residence of Dr. Evans, last night, to take measures for the organization of a sanitary commission. It is proposed that the commission shall co-operate with the international and French societies in aid of the wounded. Dr. Evans placed at the disposal of the new organization the report of the American Sanitary Commission and a collection of models of ambulances, stretchers, hospital tents and other appliances used by the commission during the last war.

PRUSSIA INSULTS SWITZERLAND.

BASLE, SWITZERLAND, July 20.—A general of the Swiss army and several other officers of high rank have been arrested in Germany. It is believed that Prussia purposely retards the answer to to Switzerland's declaration of neutrality.

MR. WASHBURNE,

American Minister, was in Bohemia when he heard the news of the breaking out of the war. He immediately returned to Paris and yesterday was in consultation with several of his diplomatic colleagues.

"LA LIBERTE"

Asserts that M. Vimergate has gone to Florence with a treaty of alliance between France and Italy.

The same paper says that in case

DENMARK JOINS FRANCE

in the war, the Princes of Orleans will serve in the Danish army.

Warlike enthusiasm in France is unabated.

RICH MANUFACTURERS

Of Millhouse have agreed to equip 5,000 volunteers and supply them with rations during the war.

Deputies in the Corps Legislatif sign liberal subscriptions for the wounded.

M. SCHNEIDER

Gives 10,000 francs to one of the aid societies.

THE RECENT FINANCIAL CRISIS CAUSELESS.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Standard* of this morning says that the recent troubles in stocks was altogether due to croakers. The people in charge were caught with customers, orders in hand and undeliverable, necessitating a realization at any price. The money market remains easy, and money is freely offered at 2a2½ per cent.

MEETING OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, July 20.—Reichstag, or North German Parliament, met yesterday afternoon, The Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Scheerin was chosen President. Vehement cheering followed Count Bismarck's announcement of the declaration of war by France. The King then opened the session with a speech, which was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

KING WILLIAM

Charged the Emperor of the French with seeking for a war in a manner unheard of in the annals of diplomatic intercourse, and declaring war with that disregard for the people's rights to the blessings of peace of which the first Napoleon gave such an analagous example. But Germany now had the will and the power to repel aggression, and before the judgment seat of God and mankind, the King solemnly declared, "The responsibility fell on the man who had dragged two great peoples into a devastating war for the furtherance of his own personal interests."

The King said that Prussia had no interest in the selection of the Prince of Hohenzoleern for the Spanish throne, except that it might bring peace to a friendly people. It had, nevertheless, furnished the Emperor of the French with

A PRETEXT FOR WAR

Unknown to diplomacy and scorning peace, he had indulged in language to Germany which could only have been prompted by a miscalculation of their strength. Germany was powerful enough to resent such language and repel such insolence. He said so in all reverence, knowing that the event weighed the responsibility which rested on the man who drives into war and havoc two great and tranquil nations, yearning for peace and the enjoyment of the common blessings of Christian civilization and prosperity, and for contests more salutary than those of blood. Those who rule France have shrewdly studied the proper methods of

HITTING THE SENSITIVE PRIDE,

Of that great neighbor nation and to promote selfish interests have misguided it.

This, concluded the king, as our fathers before us have done, let us fight for liberty and our rights, against the wrongs inflicted by a foreign conqueror and as he was with our fathers, so God will be with us in a struggle, without which Europe can never enjoy lasting peace.

ANOTHER CASUS BELLI.

It is now stated here that the failure of the intrigue between the Empress Eugenie, to marry her niece, the Duchess of Albat, to Prince Leopold, is the real cause of the present trouble between France and Prussia. The father of the Duchess is now in Madrid, drowned in debt and generally despised.

TO GO HOME.

All Germans in the service of the French have been ordered to return forthwith.

MAGNANIMOUS.

The Prussian Government has announced that the merchantmen, even of the enemy, will not be interfered with on the high seas, unless for causes which would expose materials to seizure.

TELEGRAPHING INTERRUPTED.

LONDON, July 20.—Telegraphic communication between France and Germany has been destroyed by the authorities.

ADMIRAL MILNE

Has been recalled from the Mediterranean, in order to command the Channel squadron.

PREMIER GLADSTONE

Is prostrated under a severe attack of diarrhoea.

RUMORED NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

THE HAGUE, July 20, Noon.—The rumbling sounds of heavy cannonading, as if from a point off the coast, are distinctly heard in this city, creating great excitement. It is supposed that the French fleet has overtaken the Prussian squadron from England, and that a great naval battle is in progress.

LONDON, July 20, Noon.—There are rumors that a naval battle is in progress off the coast of Holland.

BREMEN, July 20.—A French squadron is blockading the Elbe and watching the German ships at Hamburg.

PARIS, July 20.—It is rumored that Prince Napoleon will go to the Baltic, and with his land force co-operate with the fleet of Vice Admiral Count Beust Willaumise in occupying the territory of Hanover.

ALONG THE RHINE.

A number of spies have been captured on both sides near the Rhine.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Times* of this forenoon reports that a movement of the French troops has begun, and that hostilities have been opened near Forbach.

A gentleman just returned from a trip up the Rhine, tells his experience to the *Times* of this morning. He says the German army is quiet, grave, anxious and resolute, and on the other hand the French are drinking, yelling, swaggering, and literally spoiling for a fight. For ever, one German soldier, he saw a hundred French.

General Wiedel, Adjutant General of Hanover, has been arrested at Weimar as a spy.

PARIS, July 20.—The French army carries with it a proclamation by the Emperor calling upon the Hanoverians to rise against the dominion of Prussia.

France places an army of 350,000 men upon the Rhine.

WHAT THE OTHER POWERS ARE DOING

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—It is rumored that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between France and Denmark. A French army corps is preparing to occupy the peninsula of Jutland and attack Prussia through Holstein.

LONDON, July 20.—It is reported here that England, Russia and the United States propose the neutralization of the Baltic and North seas.

BERLIN, July 20.—Hesse has allied herself with Prussia.

VIENNA, July 20.—Turkey has called out the reserves. Telegraphic communication is stopped.

DUBLIN, July 20.—A demonstration was made last evening in favor of France before the Consulate of that power. The crowd waved the tri-colors and indulged in cheers and other noisy demonstrations. The police were ordered to the scene of the disturbance. They charged the crowd and seized the tri-colors. The mob afterwards rallied and retook their standard.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Early in the day there was a very feverish and unsettled feeling in Wall street, with a partial revival of the war excitement. The Gold Room was the chief point of attraction, and there were some wide fluctuations. The market opened at a very early hour, and before the formal opening of the board considerable business was transacted at 122⅛ to 121¼. The first recorded sale in the Room was 121⅝, after which the market settled down to 121⅜a121⅝. At this point gold relapsed into a state of lethargy, and presented a calmness quite in contrast with the great excitement of the past few days.

Sensations were needed, and they soon after were received. First came the news of the suicide of the French Minister; then the report of a naval battle off the coast of Holland; then the reported calling out of the Turkish reserve; then that at the Bank of France the interest had been increased to 3½ per cent., and following all these reports came the announcement that five-twenty bonds were down to 75 at Frankfort and 76 at London. On this collection of sensations the Gold Room started on a new career of excitement, and gold worked up from 121⅜ to 122⅝. The market was bid up rapidly, and the business was not so large as usual.

The money market opened active at 6a8 per cent. for call loans. This afternoon it was more stringent, and fancy rates were paid after banking hours. The demand was very active and continued quite late. The general rate on call was seven per cent., but in many instances gold interest was paid, and after three o'clock, in some cases, a commission was added to the legal rate. In the Gold Room the stringency was very marked, and the rates paid for carrying gold in the clearing house were 7, 6, and 5 per annum, and 1-32 to 3-64 per cent. per diem, after the clearing house ¼ to ½ was paid to have gold carried, and in one case ¼ per cent. was paid for carrying over a large lot.

The specie shipments were then announced as follows: Per steamship Java, $1,898,000; Colorado, $800,000, amounting to only a half of the last shipments. This checked speculation somewhat for a rise, and more quietness prevailed. Pending the reception of the bids for the Treasury gold, the cable telegrams also ceased for a while. The gold speculators were astonished by the fact that out of the million offered by the Government only $625,000 were bid for at 121a122 2-5. They were all accepted by the Government, and instructions were received from Secretary Boutwell not to offer the remaining $375,000. This checked somewhat the drooping spirit of the Gold Room, and the price advanced from 121⅜ to 122⅝. Gold speculators did not make any bids for gold, and frightened almost everybody else from bidding by circulating reports that the Secretary intended to accept all bids.

The market did not remain steady for any length of time after the Treasury bids, but became heavy and gradually declined to 121¾.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

PUBLIC LAND REGULATIONS.

The Sundry Civil Service Appropriation Bill, as reported from the Conference Committee, and passed through both Houses, contains the provisions that the public lands which have been withdrawn for any reason, and afterwards restored, shall thereafter be subject only to homestead and pre-emption entry.

OUR ASIATIC FLEET.

Representative Sargent has received assurance from the Navy Department that the necessary repairs of the Asiatic fleet will hereafter be made at the Mare Island Navy Yard at California.

OUR EUROPEAN MAIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—All the North German steamship lines have ceased running. Our foreign mails are stopped in Baltimore and New York. Postmaster General Cresswell is now engaged in effecting a temporary arrangement with the Cunard and Inman lines of steamers to carry our mail. Several American parties have put in propositions to carry mails in vessels under our flag. These will receive proper consideration at once. In the meanwhile it is thought certain that our mails will be carried by English lines.

Gustave Schwab, managing member of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, has arrived here to consult with the authorities as to whether some steps cannot be taken to prevent the interruption of commerce between this country and North German ports. Schwab had an interview with Secretary Boutwell, among others, and endeavored to impress the necessity of urging upon the President the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress, with a view to meet the emergency by some appropriate legislation. Schwab also had an interview with Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, but what transpired has not leaked out. It is understood, however, that the Baron succeeded in persuading Secretary Fish to send a dispatch to Minister Washburne, instructing the latter to ask the French Government to permit German steamers carrying United States mails to proceed on their voyages free from attack, and to stop at any ports not under actual blockade. It is said that Secretary Fish also instructed Minister Washburne to offer protection to the Prussians in France, for the reason that many of our naturalized citizens came from Prussia, and that the Prussian Government has no representative in Paris.

The Government will be urged to provide for the transportation, under a neutral flag, of the Brest and Southampton mails, which have recently been carried by the steamers of the North German Lloyd, Hamburg American Company, and the Compegne Generale Trans-Atlantique

BOUTWELL TALKS FIGHT.

Secretary Fish and Secretary Boutwell had interviews with the President last evening. All agree that there will be a general European war. Boutwell is of the opinion that it will soon be precipitated on us. The President is known to be averse to calling Congress together, but said last evening that it looked quite probable that contingencies might soon arise that would necessitate him to do so.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

SUICIDE OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

M. Prevost Parodol, the new French Minister, shot himself through the heart at one o'clock this morning, at his residence on New York avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. The Emperor Napoleon has been notified by telegraph, and M. Berthemy, the late Minister, who has not yet sailed from New York, has been notified to return to Washington. The body of M. Parodol is being embalmed to be taken to France. No reason has, as yet, been assigned, but it is believed that he had been contemplating the deed for some time. He had written letters to the members of his family foreshadowing such intentions.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE "FELO DE SE."

M. Paradol shot himself in his sleeping chamber, a front room of the the second story, and the circumstances attending it show the act to have been premeditated. The inmates of the house at the time were his housekeeper and a French serving man. The woman heard the report of a pistol, and rushed into the room, where she found M. Paradol lying dead on the floor, bleeding from the left breast, the ball having entered immediately over the region of the heart. The weapon was a small single barrel breach loading Colt's pistol. It was ascertained that he walked out yesterday and purchased a pair of pistols of the style described. The other was found upon his bureau, with a cartridge beside it. The body was embalmed and prepared for burial, but nothing further will be done until the arrival of M. Berthemy, the late French Minister, who is in New York, and who has been summoned by telegraph. The body will no doubt be taken to France.

M. Paradol had prepared himself for bed, but had evidently remained up for some time in his chamber meditating suicide. He had nothing on but his night shirt and slippers, and apparently stood facing the fire place and near the centre of the room. The body was found lying on its back, with one leg drawn up and the left arm outstretched above the head.

The French Minister took possession of his house on Friday last, and on Sunday he sent his son and daughter, who accompanied him to this country, to Newport, Rhode Island, intending to join them there in a few days and spend the Summer. He left a note saying, "I will kill myself. M. Berthemey come back and stay."

The members of the French Legation were absent from Washington, with the exception of M. De Jardin, the Chancellor. That gentleman communicated the fact to Secretary Fish, who after expressing his surprise and profound regret, suggested a Coroner's inquest to which M. De Jardin assented, and seven o'clock this evening wss designated by the Coroner for that purpose. The entire community is shocked by the event.

The New York *Sun* has engaged Wm. H. Russell, of London, as its special war correspondent.

GRANT AND SUMNER.

Senator Wilson's Remonstrance Against the Removal of Minister Motley.

It will be remembered that the San Domingo treaty was rejected on the 30th of June, and Minister Motley's letter of recall was dated on the 1st of July. Mr. Motley is the special friend of Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Sumner was the special enemy of the San Domingo treaty. With this explanation, the following letter may be left to tell its own story:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, July 5, 1870.

PRESIDENT GRANT—*Dear Sir:* After much reflection I have decided that duty demands that I should write to you my views touching the proposed removal of Mr. Motley. I fear you will make a sad mistake if you remove him, and I beg of you to consider the case carefully before acting. His removal is believed to be aimed at Mr. Sumner. Right or wrong, this will be the construction put upon it. Can you, my dear sir, afford to have such an imputation rest upon your Administration? Mr. Motley is one of the best known and most renowned of our countrymen. In letters he is recognized as one of the foremost living authors of our country or of the world. Office can add little to her reputation. Removal from office, while it will wound his feelings, will not affect his standing among the most cultivated of the age. I assure you, my dear sir, that the men of Massachusetts, who gave you more than seventy-five thousand majority, are proud to number Mr. Motley among their most loved and honored sons. They remember that during the war his pen, voice and social influence and position were on the side of his struggling country. They were grateful to you for his appointment as Minister to England. I need not say that they are surprised at the rumor that he is to be removed. They are pained to have it said that his removal is on account of Mr. Sumner's opposition to the St. Domingo treaty. His removal will be regarded by the Republicans of Massachusetts as a blow not only at him but at Mr. Sumner. There has been much feeling about the treaty. Imprudent words have been uttered, as they always are when men's feelings are excited. Perhaps Mr. Sumner may have said things that may have been distasteful to you, but the people of Massachusetts are with him as ten to one. Holding on general principles that the prominent interests of the country would be advanced by a foothold in the gulf, and wishing to sustain your Administration whenever I could do so, I voted for the treaty, though I knew nine-tenths of the people of my State were against it. I had nothing to gain and something to lose by such a vote. I am ready to take the consequences of that vote, but I am not insensible to the fact that the dismissal of Mr. Motley, under present circumstances, will not only be a loss to the Administration, but a blow to me. Personally, I ask nothing, but I do entreat you, before acting to look well to the matter. Your Administration is menaced by great opposition, and it needs peace and unity among the people and in Congress. The head of a great party, the President of the United States, has much to forget and forgive, but he can afford to be magnanimous and forgiving. I want to see the the President and Congress in harmony, and the Republican party united and victorious. To accomplish this we must all be just, charitable and forgiving. Very truly,

HENRY WILSON.

BORROWED FINERY.

How the Parisians Manage to Keep Up Appearanaes.

A Paris correspondent writes:

The fashionable upholsters have stowed away their ball seats, curtains and chandeliers; the horticulturists are sending back to their gardens and hot-houses their shrubs and exotic flowers, both of which are unmistakable signs that the gay season is well nigh over in this capital of the pleasure-seeker's world. One of the peculiarities of Paris is this hiring of ornaments for soirees, and it attests, notwithstanding the importance of certain modern fortunes, that much of the luxury of the present age is adventitious, not real. The least entertainment becomes a matter of importance, an event upsetting the internal economy of the household from the garret to the cellar, and there is scarcely a "hotel" in the city where a ball can be given without the necessity of hiring, if not a complete suite of furniture, at least a quantity of supplementary articles, particularly in those instances where the joiner and the paper hanger have been summoned to add a room or gallery to the narrow, cramped apartments. In America, in England, or even Italy, no one would ever dream of being obliged to resort to such expenditures; and no matter what was the importance of the festive occasion, people would rely upon their own resources; a much more respectable way than calling upon Messrs. Gobellot for chairs and ormolu clocks, and upon Madame Perrine for pots of japonicas and tearoses.

In Paris, however, the insufficiency in this respect has become notorious, not only among persons of moderate fortunes, but even in the great hotels, at the official and diplomatic receptions, and still more at the Tuileries, the Luxembourg and the Hotel de Ville, where to such an extent is this practice carried, that on the morning after any great ball the neighboring streets are almost blocked up with monster vans, sent there to cart away the flowers and plants used in the adornment of the drawing-rooms on the preceding night.

At the last ball given by the Empress, one of my friends showed me a *yuca gloriosa* which, during three consecutive winters, had persecuted him with his colossal presence. He first saw it in a conservatory in the Faubourg St. Germain, when he had poured out his tale of love to no unwilling ears beneath the shadow of its branches, and then in his ecstacy, desiring to materialize the date, had, Werther like, scratched it, with their combined initials, on the bark; in order, dearest, he had said, that each time we meet here we may add the pleasures of memory to the happiness of the moment. X. was very badly hit indeed, and when the lady of his love grew cold and changed, as ladies will do sometimes, and they no longer even spoke to each other, all of which happened in about a fortnight, he eschewed all other balls at the Hotel R., lest the sight of that terrible *yuca*, the chosen confidant of his illusions, should reopen the wound and remind him of the joys that were fled. Unfortunately, he had not counted upon the ubiquity of horticultural decorations, and, go where he would, on either side of the Seine, in a dozen different houses, during the next two winters, this *yuca-omnibus*, as the bereaved one called the exotic, seemed to follow him about, as though to mock at his dreams of constancy and devotion. Instead of being the domiciled guest of an opulent dwelling, it was merely a vulgar peripathetic supernumerary, hired out at so much a night.

In short, although they have invented the phrase and once possessed the article, the French are not *Grande Seigneurs*, but value you at what you seem to be, not at what you really are, and really care very little whether you even own a shirt, provided you always display an immaculate "dickey" and a pair of jewel fastened wristbands.

The New Pension Act.

The new Pension Act, which went into effect July 8th, contains the following provisions:

SECTION 1. Pension agents shall prepare and transmit within fifteen days preceding the 4th of March, June, September and December in each year, vouchers for the quarterly payment to pensioners direct, who, on or after said 4th days named, may execute and return said vouchers, and none other to said pension agents.

SEC. 2. Upon the receipt of such vouchers, properly executed, and the establishment of the identity of the person entitled to the pension, the pension agent shall immediately forward by mail, to the said pensioner direct, and to no other person, a check payable solely to the order of said pensioner, except when the pensioner is required to appear personally and receive the pension.

SEC. 3. No pension shall, under any circumstances, be paid to any one but the pensioner entitled thereto, except in case of persons legally disabled, when payments may be made to guardians, and in case of persons resident abroad, when payment may be made as provided in the previous acts.

SEC. 4. Pension agents shall receive, for all services rendered to pensioners, including postage, thirty cents, payable by the United States, and not more shall be received by them under penalty of $500.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior shall provide blank vouchers, to be used as above stated, and regulations therefor.

SEC. 6. Pension agents and their authorized clerks shall take and certify affidavits of all pensioners who shall appear before them for that purpose, and give the check for the pension to the pensioner personally, and for taking any such affidavit falsely and corruptly, the affiant shall be deemed guilty of perjury, the penalty of which shall be imprisonment for five years or less, and a fine not exceeding $1,000.

SEC. 7. The fee of an agent or an attorney for the prosecution of a claim for bounty land shall not exceed $25. The agent or attorney must file (without cost to the claimant) with the Commissioner of Pensions duplicate articles of agreement duly attested, setting forth the fee agreed upon. When no such agreement is filed or approved by the Commissioner, the fee shall be $10, and no more.

SEC. 8. For contract for demand, or receipt or retention of any compensation greater than above stated, the penalty shall be a fine of $500 or less, or imprisonment for five years or less, or both.

SEC. 9. The Commissioner of Pensions shall forward to the pension agents, with the certificates of pension, one of the articles of agreement, if approved by him, and directions as to the payment of fees.

SEC. 10. The pension agents shall deduct from the amount of pension due the amount of fee, if any, and forward the same (less thirty cents) as directed by the Commissioner.

A Chinese Funeral.

[From the Portland (Oregon) Herald.]

The funeral of the late Dr. Oae, who put an end to his existence with opium, was one of yesterday's principal features. The deceased was coffined in his every day garb, with the addition of a pair of stockings pulled over his shoes, The space within the coffin was filled up with every conceivable delicacy, not even omitting the pipe and cigarettes with which, in life, deceased had regaled himself. After some heathenish ceremonies in the house, the cavalcade, headed by the most hideous of bands, proceeded to Alder street, where a couple of altars had been erected for the occasion. On these altars an abundance of hog and fowl was placed, together with various tit-bits which delight the palate of the Chinese epicure. Immediately following the hearse came two priests dressed in flowing robes of drab, with a blue cloth tied around their "chignons"—their tails being wound up in a coil to form that fashionable appendage. Behind them came six priests of the lesser order, dressed in robes of a darker color, with white wrappers around their heads; and last of all came eight men, clothed entirely in white. Reaching the rendezvous in Alder street, a series of incantations of the most heathenish character were commenced. Every article of food upon their altars came in for a particular blessing, till at last the affair ended amid the flourish of trumpets and drums. The procession reorganized as before, with the addition of a number of Chinamen wearing badges of blue ribbons at their breasts.

The furniture and other personal property of the deceased was bundled into a wagon and conveyed to the cemetery, where, after all the ceremonies were over, it was reduced to ashes.

The Confederate Cemetery at Elmira, New York.

We have seen a late letter from our esteemed friend. Mr. Thomas N. Davis, of this city, (who has been absent for several weeks past on a trip through New York for the benefit of his health,) in which he refers to a visit to the Confederate Cemetery at Elmira in that State. It will be remembered that Elmira was the site of one of the millitary prisons of the United States government during the war, and that a great many Confederate soldiers died there during their confinement of their wounds or of sickness. Mr. Davis represents that the cemetery in which their remains are gathered is handsomely enclosed and regularly laid out, the walks being neatly trimmed and gravelled, and the graves covered with grass, flowers and shubbery, all evincing marks of constant care. Whether this attention is rendered by the citizens, the government or the town authorities, Mr. Davis says he is not able to state, but it certainly reflects credit on the taste, skill and fidelity of the parties who have it in charge. From four to six thousand Confederate heroes sleep their last dreamless sleep in this distant enclosure.

The Southern people should take comfort in knowing that their dead are so well taken care of and their memories so faithfully honored in the distant and alien country in which they breathed their last—away from home and friends. If we knew that such attention were paid by the people who were then our enemies, it would add many a wreath to the federal graves in our next memorial decoration.—Lynchburg Republican.

Arrangements are being perfected for a mass meeting of the Germans of Boston, at Faneuil Hall.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE FEMALE REGATTA.

Miss McAlice the Winner.

Immense Crowd—Pittsburgh the First to Inaugurate Female Regattas—The Undertaking Successful—The New York Illustrated Papers Have Their Special Artists on Hand—Other Foreign Papers Represented.

The long talked of regatta between female "oarsmen" which has excited such general comment on the part of the press throughout the United States, and even among the sporting journals of Europe, came off on Saturday on the Upper Monongahela course. In point of numbers in attendance, the interest manifested, and the general good order of the occasion, to say nothing of the grace of the ladies who plied the oar, it was a complete success, the crowd present being estimated by good judges at from eight to twelve thousand.

WHO WERE THERE.

Among those present our reporter noticed some thirty members of the Select and Common Councils, quite a number of bankers and leading merchants, one gentleman upon whose shoulders rests the judicial ermine, more than a baker's dozen of Aldermen, three or four clerical gentlemen, to say nothing of a large concourse of prominent citizens, a great many ladies, to which might be added full delegations of the rough element.

ON THE ROAD.

At 1:30 the first special train started from the Connellsville Depot for the scene of the race. This train consisted of thirteen cars carrying in all about fifteen hundred, while a large number were unable to secure passage. On the route at every way station hundreds had gathered awaiting transportation to the scene of the race, but owing to the crowded state of the cars they were unable to take any more on board.

THE SECOND TRAIN

Left the Connellsville depot at 2.25, carrying nearly or quite the same number of passengers who only had one subject of conversation, and that the boat race, such queries as these were made, "Will the race prove a failure?" "Will the girls have the pluck to row?" "Wont they upset?" etc.

The trains coming to the city brought full delegations from the country towns all along the line of the railroad. The East Liberty and Braddock sporting men turned out in full force, to say nothing of the multitude who came from McKeesport and beyond.

ON THE LOWER ROAD

Leading from the terminus of Second avenue there was from half-past one until three o'clock, a continuous roar of carriage wheels and the tramp of many feet, both human and equine, all traveling in the direction of Glenwood Grove. Young bloods, with their sweethearts in carriages, parties of gentlemen in barouches, express wagons loaded to the guards, young ladies rigged in holiday attire accompanied by their beaux in their Sunday-go-to-meetin clothing on foot, all, reminding one of a description of the road to Derby.

GLENWOOD GROVE

Is a quiet shady retreat some six miles miles east of the city on the north bank of the Monongahela river, and on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. It has been used for festive purposes for many years, and is so well known that it hardly needs a description, save to laud the beautiful surroundings where the first female boat race was to take place. On the south side of the river, and immediately opposite, the scenery is bold and striking, the protruding rocks and the cliff beyond, smiling in the loveliness of verdure, the river and the waving trees, all seemed to look smilingly on the scene below, when, as the midsummer's sun poured down its warmest rays were meandering round through the secluded nooks, or pausing beneath some shady oak, thousands of Pittsburgh's fairest, liveliest and most joyous people.

ON THE PLATFORM.

As early as two o'clock the merry dancers began to trip to the light and tilting measures of the orchestra, and by half past two the whole platform was covered with the devotees at the shrine of Terpsichore, and all was going as merry as an arithmetical progression of marriage bells. Parties here and there, at convenient points, paid tribute to Gambrinus and expended an unlimited amount of breath in calling for lager beer and buttermilk. About six rods from the platform, upon trucks, were some twenty scull boats, belonging to the various clubs in the city, single, double and four oared. Among them were the cockle shells in which the fair contestants were to exhibit their abilities in boat "sculling in the presence of an immense throng who had assembled to witness the exhibition.

Miss Whalen, who had withdrawn from the contest early in the morning, for reasons which we do not deem necessary to give, had no representative among the boats or the boating characters present. The boat in which Miss Lottie McAlice rowed was thirty-two feet two inches in length and was by no means as fine a boat as that of Miss Lew, which was thirty-one feet and eight inches long seventy-five pounds weight and more trimly built. Miss McAlice was the favorite as far as rowing was concerned, but as to the boat her rival led her at least twenty per cent., which held the betting quite even; but very few sporting characters either taking or giving odds. The two young ladies belonged respectively to the Max Moorhead Boat Club of the North Side and the Chambers club, of the South Side, Miss McAlice being the *protege* of the former, and Miss Lew of the latter. We have too fully described the contestants and their mode of training to again refer to it this morning. Their friends were on hands, full of enthusiasm, and the young ladies themselves promenaded up and down the leafy avenues of the grove with as much *nonchalance* as though they were but mere "lookers on in Venice," and not the "observed of all observers."

ON THE RIVER.

The acknowledgements of THE POST's reporter are due to the gentlemanly officers and members of the McKee boat club, who were on hand with one of their fine skiffs, which, with its selected crew of oarsmen, was placed at the service of the Press, whereby they were enabled to see the entire race to the best advantage.

Hot! Ye gods, but it was hot on the river! Old Sol seemed as ardent as though he was a youth of eighteen, and the very waters seemed to boil and hiss under his warm regards. The waters of the course lay as smooth and as unruffled

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)

POLITICAL.

Democratic Nominations.

BUTLER COUNTY.

For Congress, subject to the decision of District Conference—Colonel William H. Sirwell, of Armstrong county.

For Assembly—Jacob Ziegler.

For Associate Judge—Hon. Samuel Marshall.

For Auditor—William Taylor.

For Jury Commissioner—John W. Brown.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Inasmuch as some errors occurred in the names of the candidates printed in yesterday's POST, we reprint the article as we find it in the Venango *Spectator*:

For Congress, subject to the action of the Congressional Conference—Col. J. B. McAllister, of Oil City.

For Assembly—E. L. Keenan.

For County Commissioner—George W. Mays.

For Jury Commissioner—Davidson McElphatrick.

For Auditor—Plumer Howarth.

INDIANA COUNTY.

At the recent meeting of the conferences of Indiana and Westmoreland counties, Dr. J. M. Stephenson, of Adamsburgh, and Samuel Warden, of East Huntingdon, Westmoreland, and Captain H. K. Sloan, of Indiana, were nominated for the Assembly.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Democracy have nominated the ollowing ticket: For Assembly, Frederick Graff; Commissioner, Henry L. Snyder; Jury Commissioner, David Knable; Poor Aouse Director, James Burford; Auditor, James B. Cross. James B. Hicks, Curtis K. Grove and William A. Gorman were appointed Congressional conferees to meet similar conferees from other counties of the district to nominate a candidate for Congress.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Democratic Convention of Jefferson county nominated the following: Assembly, Edmund English; Associate Judges, David C. Gillespie and Robert R. Means; Commissioner, Henry A. Hum; District Attorney, Elijah H. Clark; Jury Commissioner, James P. George; Auditor, T. M. Vasbinder.

BUTLER COUNTY—COLONEL SIRWELL FOR CONGRESS.

By private letter received, we are informed that the Democratic Delegate Convention was held on the 6th inst. A ticket was nominated which is considered the strongest put in nomination for years, with great chances of success. For Congress, the Convention unanimously declared for Col. Wm. Sirwell, of Kittanning, and as Armstrong has already declared her choice for the Colonel, his nomination is placed beyond a doubt. The Conferees are Messrs. E. A. Helmbold, Saxonburg; Harvey Osborn, Penn township; John T. Bard, Centreville. No arrangement has as yet been made for a meeting of the Conferees, we believe; but, doubtless, there will be soon.—*Kittanning Sentinel.*

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

At Parker's Landing, last week, a young man named Edward Roessler saw something lying around loose. The young man's thirst for knowledge led him to turn the mysterious article over with a stick. Edward is now nursing a pair of legs with two holes in them, and is seriously injured. He feels confident of knowing a torpedo the next time he sees it.

JAIL DELIVERY.—The Kittanning *Sentinel* of the 13th says: Another wholesale jail delivery took place at our temple of safety on Wednesday last. The names of the prisoners that escaped are, —— Russell, of Brady's Bend; John Jones, of Reynoldsville, and John Humm, of Allegheny township. They effected their escape by digging a hole through the roof and then jumping to the top of the stone wall surrounding the jail.

COUNTY SEAT REMOVAL.—Our neighbors of Cambria county are agitated by the question of the removal of the county seat from Ebensburg to Johnstown. Men of all political parties in the latter named place favor the movement, and it will most likely be successful, if we are to rely on their version.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—There is a man living in Freeport township, Harrison county, O., Mr. Sudduth, who has reached the ripe age of one hundred and eleven years. He is, no doubt, the oldest man in the State.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Orlando Kelley, of Westmoreland county, son of Samuel Kelley, was found in the hog pen dead. He went out with his gun some time in the afternoon, and a shower of rain coming up, it is supposed he went into the hog pen, and from some unknown cause the gun was discharged and the contents entered his forehead. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his family have the sympathy of the entire community. The unfortunate young man was only about nineteen years old.—*Argus.*

FROM the Waynesburg *Messenger* we learn that on the 29th ult. a son of Mr. Stephen Miller, twelve years of age, living near Washington county, was suddenly killed by his horse (a blind one) carrying him over an embankment at the end of a bridge over Ten Mile Creek.

ROBBED.—On Tuesday night of last week, Mr. Austin Alcorn, a young man residing at Saltsburg, in this county, being in Allegheny city, put up for the night at a hotel in that place. He hung up his coat in his room, with some six hundred dollars in money in the pocket. Some time during the night a thief entered the room and carried off the coat, which was emptied of its treasure, and the villian got away without causing any alarm.—*Indiana Democrat.*

SUPPOSED MURDER.—Two brothers named Barns, residing on a farm at the mouth of Ripe creek, West Virginia, between whom the most fraternal feelings have not existed for some time, went out together last Tuesday to hoe corn, taking with them a jug of whisky. What transpired will probably remain shrouded in mystery, but it is known that one of the brothers failed to make his appearance in the evening. A search for him was instituted, but without success until the following day, when the brother found his body in the field where they had been at work, with a large hole in his head, apparently made with some blunt instrument.—*National, July 14th.*

Hall's Potato Digger—Another New and Successful Pittsburgh Invention.

Since the invention of the iron mould plow, by Jethro Wood, there has been no name in America that has done so much to improve this, the most important of all field implements, than our own Halls. Their plows are known and used in all parts of the world, and the stamp of their name is sufficient to give character to the sale everywhere. John Hall, jr., who has been schooled to the mechanical part of the business from childhood, has added another important branch to the line of disentegrating implements by the invention and perfecting of a successful Potato Digger. This fills a hiatus long demanded in the agricultural and horticultural community, as the field of usefulness for such an implement is so wide, and the efforts heretofore made have been so unsuccessful, the writer felt a solicitude to see it tried. Accompanied by the inventor and some agricultural friends interested in the sale of labor-saving conveniences, he visited the fruit and extensive field garden farm of James Sheridan and his son, near McKee's Rocks, (who have a stand at the corner of Market and Diamond) a place that forms an important record in the aboriginal history of the country, and was the scene of many a savage encounter. The farm lies on the Chartiers creek bottom, and is of rich alluvial deposits, between the confluence of Chartiers creek and the Ohio. It is flanked by the picnic grounds and the bold, romantic cliffs of the appropriately styled McKee's Rocks, where repose the remains of the old families of McKees, Jones and others, who date back to Provincial times. Messrs. Sheridans are extensive field gardners, and cultivate every vegetable known in our markets. I was particularly struck with their extensive and far advanced tomato field; also, of the gourd family. It being in their early potato harvest, an excellent opportunity was afforded to try the "Digger." This was done effectually, and to the satisfaction of all, and clearly proved the machine to be a decided success. It cleaned out a row at a time thoroughly, lifting every potato and depositing on the surface with ease to the two horses and driver, and neither checked or clogged. It also thoroughly pulverizes the soil and leaves it level. Another point is its permanent and substantial construction and great simplicity. There is nothing about it to get out of repair, and it is as easily handled and propelled as an ordinary plow. The forward part resembles somewhat a flattish tooth shovel plow. The rear attachment is a series of iron slats, made to lower or fall, according to the depth of the furrow. These slats are made to vibrate vertically, somewhat like the shaking of a windmill. This is done by an agitator wheel, which rotates as the digger advances, and by an ingenious, though simple attachment, keeps these slats agitated, thoroughly sifting the dirt from the potatoes. I do not design a mechanical description, as the best test of a theory is its practical results, and adopting this rule, no further notice is needed, as all who have seen it tried verify. It is sold on its merits, and warranted to work for the low price of sixteen dollars, and is having a rapid introduction. Mr. Hall can be addressed at Pittsburgh, or the Digger can be seen at S. Hare & Son's, 129 Liberty street, who are agents for its sale. 1td&w

SPECIAL NOTICES

NEW MARKET, N. H., Feb. 29, 1868.

REV. E. A. WILSON:—DEAR SIR: Allow me to send you a few lines as follows: About two years ago I found myself sinking as it were, from lung disease, and knowing that my family were predisposed to consumption, I was quite alarmed. I was given up by Dr. Hosch, of Dover, N. H., as beyond the reach of medicine. Soon after I wrote you, having no faith in your remedy, but only sent for a package to please a friend. After I received the first package of your medicine I took it according to directions, and was halting between two opinions for three weeks, when I began to gain strength; night sweats and fever were fast leaving me, and I was inclined to try more, and did so. Your agent in London, Mr. Skinner, sent three packages, which I also took, and feel sure that they saved me from consumption and death. My friends will tell you the same. I have ordered it for others, and when they would take it, it had a good an effect. I know three persons who have been cured by your remedy, one my beloved wife.

I refer you to your agent, who will remember when I ordered the remedy and how much I have used. I also wrote to you about nineteen months ago. I have strong faith that, if taken in season, it will do all it claims to do.

With gratefulness for the benefits of the invaluable remedy, I am, dear sir, most respectfully,

LUTHER PARRY.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street.

JUST OUT.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis, none so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick.

RUSHTON & Co.,
10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN CURED THINGS." dec23

TO THE RESCUE. HO! GENTLEMEN and ladies, who have had their heads contaminated with nauseating and noxious hair dyes, are invited to try Phalon's new discovery "ITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR." Clear and sweet smelling, without sediment.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF you are suffering from the effects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhea, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the efficacious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. sep8:1y

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—FIVE good men wanted to sell the improved Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine on a capital, in the city. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jn7 d-M.W.F-11.13.15&w3t

WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A few Good salesmen in a pleasant and profitable business. Liberal salary paid and no salary required. None but first class salesmen need apply. Address Lock Box 308, Pittsburgh. jn7 d.M.W.F-11.13.15&w3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two good salesmen wanted to sell Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines in the country on a salary. Horses and wagons furnished by the Company. No capital required. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh. jn7 d.M.W.F-11.13.15&w3t

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARly indiscretion causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. K. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York City. je23;13td-eod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. If is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant, delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, gins, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites. (It will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago.

may14:tyw

NORTH CAROLINA

LAND AGENCY.

250 FARMS

FOR SALE IN

North Corolina.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS,
LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.

oct7

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS. FIFTY CENTS PER BOX, SUGAR-COATED. For sale by all Druggists. Read the following testimony in their favor:

GEO. A. KELLY—DEAR SIR: I was so badly afflicted with pain in my kidneys that I could hardly turn myself in bed, and breathing also caused me severe pain. I had given up hope of ever getting well again, when I bought a box of Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills, which at once relieved me, and I believe they have been the means of the cure. I have also recommended them to others where like complaints were made, and they have in every case proved efficacious. I cheerfully recommend them to any one suffering from this trouble, as I believe they are the best medicine for this class of diseases I have ever heard of. Any further information can be obtained by seeing me at the Outer Depot, Penn'a R. R., or at my residence, No. 85 Arthur street.

A. J. WEAVER, Conductor Penn'a R. R.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

Sole proprietor, GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, corner Second Av. and Wood St., Pittsburgh.

READ! READ! READ

CORNS

Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness

Bunions and Diseased Nails,

Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed. Perfect comfort immediately! No poisonous medicine used! Any sore feet after operating. ENLARGED and STIFF JOINTS treated successfully. FROST-BITE and CHILBLAINS cured in a few days. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good city references given. Office hours from 8 a. m., to 12 m., and 1 to 5½ p. m., Sundays, 9 to 11. Remember the place.

No. 49 Sixth St., (old St. Clair,) up stairs.
DR. D. PETERSON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8½ o'clock.

Prescriptions sent by mail on receipt of $3. feb19-w

Iron City College.

Corner Penn and Sixth Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE MOST COMPLETE BUSINESS COLLEGE IN AMERICA.

This institution affords advantages for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men, possessed by no other School in the United States.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, with samples of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. Address the Principals.

SMITH & COWLEY,
m2?:es d&w6m Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANK NOTICE—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Solicitor for Association.
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. jn16.6mw.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free.

Adress DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap16:1yw-8p

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mary Carter, deceased, late of Union township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JAMES CARTER, Sr.
m14:6tw Union Township.

MEGRAW, JOHN, Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars. No. 45 Hand (now Ninth) street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OVER $1,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agree ble flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

CLOSING OUT!

SUMMER DRY GOODS!

DRESS GOODS! LACE GOODS! SILKS!

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Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, the tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this **Sarsaparilla** is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this **Sarsaparilla**, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercureal Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cure by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver, an Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This **Sarsaparilla** is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ¼ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DIRCKS & LEFSTROM,
49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair,
de4tf Pittsburgh.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—THE UNdersigned, executor of JOHN FLANEGIN, deceased, by order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, will set at public sale, on the premises, in Clinton, said county, on MONDAY, the 8th day of August, 1870, at 2 P. M., the following described house and lot in the said village of Clinton, to-wit: The lot fronts on the main street about 66 feet, adjoining lots of Stephen Campbell and A. Purdy, and runs back to the School House lot, about 8 or 10 perches, on which are erected a one story frame dwelling house, frame stable and other out buildings; being the same premises occupied by the said John Flanegin at the time of his decease.

JOHN MOODY, Executor.
JULY 6th, 1870. jy9-3tw

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having been appointed executor of the estate of Samuel McClean, Jr., late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county,—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. R. McCLEAN,
Executor.
je18&w-w

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINOTON, July 15.

SENATE.

The executive session of the previous evening was continued till three o'clock this morning. The Senate again met at nine o'clock, and at half past nine went into executive session.

Without opening the doors the time for adjournment *sine die* was extended from noon until two o'clock, and then also in the customary open session the third and last Conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was concurred in. It adopts the substitute of the Senate for the House bill, making the appropriations fixed by the Senate, with a proviso that nothing contained in the bill shall be construed either to affect or deny the validity of the treaty made by the Indian Peace Commissioners.

At 2:40 the doors were opened and a message was received from the President calling attention to the breaking out of a war in Europe, and the necessity of some action on the part of Congress relative to our shipping interests.

The message was read, and subsequently the bill to encourage the building of ships for foreign trade and for other purposes was taken up.

Various amendments to the bill, among them one by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, restricting the time during which American registers may be issued to foreign built vessels to three months instead of eight.

Mr. WILSON favored fixing the period at five months, by which time Congress could extend it if necessary.

After a long discussion by Messrs. Morrill, Bayard, Wilson, Conkling, Sherman, Cameron, Morrill, of Maine, and Chandler, the bill was laid aside informally.

Mr. STEWART, on leave, presented the credentials of Richard H. Whitely and Henry C. Farrow, Senators elect from Georgia. Laid on the table.

Messrs. Wilson and Casserly were appointed in conjunction with the committee of the House to inform the President that Congress was ready to adjourn.

They subsequently reported that the President had no further communications to make.

Bills were passed appropriating the Chattahoochie arsenal to Florida for educational purposes; to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Probate Court of Idaho Territory.

M. CHANDLER made an ineffectual effort to get up the bill, which had been discussed, but Mr. Bayard, who had the floor, declined to yield.

At five o'clock the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE.

The House met at nine o'clock. A message was received from the Senate announcing that it had passed the bill appropriating five millions for the Indian service with a substitute, being the Senate appropriation bill.

After discussion the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment, and Messrs. Allison and Holman were appointed a Committee of Conference.

Mr. SILLMAN moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill removing the political disabilities of all persons in the Tenth Congressional District of Tennessee. Negatived.

The majority and minority reports in the Missouri contested election case of Shields against Van Horn, were made and postponed till next session.

Mr. CESSNA called up the Indiana contested election case, the majority resolution being that Mr. Julian, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat, and that Mr. Reid be paid $4,500 for his expenses. After some discussion the resolution was adopted with amendments, allowing $2,500 to Joseph Segar, of Virginia, and $5,000 to Mr. Grafton, of Texas, or prosecuting their respective claims to seats.

The Senate joint resolution postponing the hour of adjournment till two o'clock was concurred in.

The SPEAKER presented the resignation of Mr. Davis, of New York, as member of the Judiciary Committee, and appointed Mr. Hotchkiss in his place.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a Postoffice and Court House in Trenton, N. J. Rejected—yeas, 100; nays, 60: less than a two-thirds vote in the affirmative.

Various propositions looking to the payment of clerks during recess were voted down, amid much confusion, and the House took a recess, after which

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution postponing the House adjournment until five o'clock. Negatived.

Mr. DAWES, from the Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill, made a report recommending concurrence in the Senate amendment, with the condition that it be not construed as affirmative or disaffirmative of any forms of the Senate on the subject. He stated that the House wanted nothing but the postponement of the question until the next session. He submitted the report without argument.

Mr. SARGENT sought the floor, but was met with shouts of "vote," "question," &c.

The report was agreed to.

After the vote was taken, Mr. SARGENT remarked that the House had, by its action, lost the whole principle it had fought for during the last three sessions. It was a surrender of everything on prinprinciple and fact. [Shouts of "not at all."]

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, renewed his concurrent resolution detaining the session until five o'clock.

Mr. ELDRIDGE sought the floor and was notified by the speaker that if he persisted there would not be an adjournment to-day, to which he replied in an excited manner that the action of the Speaker was outrageous. [Loud calls to order.]

The SPEAKER put the question on postponing the House adjournment and declared it carried.

The members on the Democratic side called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. ELDRIDGE move an adjournment and called for the yeas and nays, saying he did so because his rights had been overridden by the Chair.

The SPEAKER, evincing much earnestness, remarked that one motion to adjourn was in order and had been put, but that there was just time to save a precipatate adjournment as against the fact that the yeas and nays were not ordered and the House refused to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were not ordered and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. DAWES then moved a recess untill half past four o'clock. Negatived.

Mr. WILKINSON moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution reciting the imminence of war in Europe, the late insurrection in Cuba and the probability of Spain losing all control over the island and its being seized by France; and authorizing the President, if it became necessary during the recess, to protest against and prevent such seizure; to recognize the revolutionary government as a *de facto* government and take such other steps as in his judgement will prevent any foreign government from taking possesion of the island or any other island in American seas.

The rules were not suspended.

Mr. COX sought the floor to offer a resolution relative to free ships.

Mr. LOGAN moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution for the relief of certain contractors for constructing vessels of war and steam machinery. Rejected.

Pending the vote a message was received from the President urging the necessity of passing the Indian appropriation bill, and referring to the prospect of a European war, the necessity of increasing American commercial marine by the purchase of ships abroad, &c.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that the message be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means with instruction to consider it and report at earliest moment practicable. Agreed to.

Several resolutions for free ships were offered by Messrs. Cox, Butler, Mann, Ingersoll, Pottey, Mungen and Conger were also referred.

The House at 2:20 p. m. took a recess for an hour.

On resuming session Mr. BLAIR, from Committee on Ways and Means reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House it is not expedient to further extend the present session of Congress to take further action at this time on the President's message.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the minority of the committee, reported a bill authorizing for a limited time the registration of foreign built iron vessels.

After a long debate a motion to lay the whole project on the table was made by Messrs. Cleveland and Negley, and negatived; yeas, 72; nays, 95.

Messrs. Dawes, Schenck and Cox were appointed a committee to wait on the President, and reported that he had no further communications to make.

The SPEAKER then, at five o'clock, declared the session adjourned *sine die*.

NEW DOMINION.

Instructions to Officers of Gunboats Protecting Canadian Fisheries in Relation to United States Fishing Vessels.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 16.—The follows is an extract from the instructions issued by the Government to commanders of gunboats and other officers employed in protecting the Canadian fisheries:

The limits within which you will, in the necessary exercise of your power, exclude United States fishermen or detain fishing vessels or boats, are for the present to be exceptional. Difficulties have arisen in former times in respect to the question whether the exclusive limits should be measured on lines drawn parallel everywhere to the coast, and describing its sinuosities, or on lines produced from headland to headland across the entrance of bays, creeks and harbors.

Her Majesty's Government is clearly of the opinion that by the Convention of 1818 the United States have renounced the right of fishing, not only within three miles of colonial shores, but within three miles of a line drawn across any bay or creek. It is, however, the wish of Her Majesty's Government neither to concede, nor for the present enforce, any rights in this respect, which are in their nature instructions.

Therefore, you will not interfere with any American fisherman unless found within three miles of the shore or within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of a bay or creek which is less than ten geographical miles in width. In case of any other bay, as the bay of Des Chaleurs, for example, you will not admit any United States fishing vessel or boat, or any American fisherman, inside a line draw across that part of such bay where its width does not exceed ten miles.

NEW YORK.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The unsettled feeling, caused by the uncertainty whether war would be declared or not, has been succeeded by a quieter condition of affairs, and attention now in Wall street is entirely directed to the probable effect of the war on American finances. This will depend largely upon the amount of specie shipments, which in turn will depend on the quantity of American securities returned from Europe. It is believed foreign capitalists will seek investments in our bonds, while the demand for breadstuffs and American products is likely to exert an important influence on foreign exchange. The return of any considerable amount of American securities would perhaps neutralize the European demand for breadstuffs.

The earliest sales of gold to-day were at 116¾, after which there was a decline to 115¾. On a report that England had obtained a suspension of hostilities for eight days for negotiations the price returned to 116⅝, the first recorded sale in the room, and advanced to 116¾ on a denial of the above report and dispatches saying the hostile armies were in motion, and '62s were down to 84¾ in London.

Subsequently the market fluctuated between 116¼a116⅝, and finally closed firm at 116¾a116¾. During the evening there were some light transactions at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where, after some slight fluctuations, it closed at 117. Carrying rates 4a6 per cent. Clearances $144,000,000, representing yesterday's business; to-day's figures will probably be as large. Export to-day $1,676,970, and for the week $2,740,267. Of that to-day about $300,000 was in silver.

In Governments the feeling is decidedly better and prices have advanced, closing very strong, though without much activity. Foreign bankers were buyers to some extent, and the home investment demand was good, while the supply was quite moderate.

Collector Murphy took the oath of office to-day.

Prussian Consul Hine says no official information relative to the German vessels has been received from his Government, excepting a caution that they should avoid French men-of-war if possible. The North German steamship Herman has been detained by orders from her owners in Germany. The Hamburg steamer will sail as usual next Tuesday.

A German mass meeting will be held here next Wednesday.

The German Mail Steamship Company has asked for protection for their vessels from the United States, and will detain their vessels until protection is afforded them.

All European steamers have advanced freights on breadstuffs.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLES.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

WAR DECLARED BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

PARIS, July 15.—The *Constitutionel*, at noon, says: In consequence of the insult to Bennedetti, France accepts war, which Prussia offers.

The Corps Legislatif declared in favor of war at ten minutes before two o'clock this afternoon.

BERLIN, July 15—3 P. M.—Hostilities have already begun.

BRUSSELS, July 15.—The intervention of the Great Powers for peace are ineffectual. Napoleon announced to-day the rupture of the relations between France and Prussia, and the declaration of war.

MUNICH, July 15.—The Bavarian Government announces that it will remain neutral, but that the King and his people would not separate themselves from the rest of Germany.

Austria continues to profess neutrality in the quarrel between Prussia and France, but it is said she will abandon it if a third power should intervene.

At St. Petersburg there is a strong feeling on the part of the Russian Government against France.

CIRCULAR FROM BISMARCK.

LONDON, July 15.—Count Bismarck has issued a circular, which has been telegraphed in all directions, notifying the German vessels to hasten to ports of shelter. The notification, of course, applies to all ocean steamers belonging to German ports.

THE FRENCH DECLARATION OF WAR

Is based on the following causes:

First—The insult offered at Ems to Count Benedetti, and its approval by the Prussian Government.

Second—The refusal of the King of Prussia to compel the withdrawal of Prince Leopold's name as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

Third—The fact that the King persisted in giving the Prince liberty to accept the Crown.

The declaration continues: "The extra constitutional changes in Prussia awaken the slumbering recollections of 1814. Let us cross the Rhine and avenge the insults of Prussia."

The excitement in Paris is now intense.

NAPOLEON AND HIS MINISTERS.

PARIS, July 15.—After the Council at the Tuileries, the ministers accompanied the Emperor to St. Cloud last night, when the Council was resumed and lasted far into night.

IT IS ASSERTED

That Baron Werther was on the point of starting again for Ems, yesterday, when a Prussian messenger arrived here with a counter order.

MARSHALL RANDON

Has gone to Algeria to take command of the province in place of General MacMahon.

THE "GAULOIS"

Says that the Minister of Austria to Berlin is now in Paris, and had an interview with the Emperor.

IT IS REPORTED

That the Emperor received a dispatch from Queen Victoria this morning, making a last appeal for peace, and that a similar dispatch has also been sent to the King of Prussia.

MANIFESTO TO THE GERMANS.

It is said that a proclamation, signed by Napoleon, is being prepared for distribution throughout the German States as soon as the French troops cross the frontier. It asserts to the German people that France wars against Prussia, not against Germany, and with no idea of conquest. Enormous numbers of copies have already been printed.

WAR EXCITEMENT.

The excitement here is very great. No opposition to the war is manifested by any class. Rentes have advanced to 66 francs. It is reported that great bodies of troops were put in motion last night to the frontier and that the Emperor will soon take the field in person.

PRUSSIA TAXED WITH OBSTINACY.

LONDON, July 15.—It is reported that the Prussian Government itself demanded of France the recall of Count Venedetti, and that the European powers yesterday united in a protest against the policy of Prussia, but without effect. The excitement arising from the situation has been intense here all day. Business is at a stand still and commercial quotations are quiet nominal.

PRIM TO BE SUPPLANTED.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Sicilie* predicts that Prim will be superceded by Serrilla or Cordeeba.

GAVAZZI COMING TO AMERICA.

Father Gavazzi has arrived in Paris en route to the United States to attend the Evangelical Council.

ARRIVED.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15.—The steamship Russia, from New York, has arrived.

WHY FRANCE DECLARES WAR.

PARIS, July 15.—Following is the text of the declaration of war made by the Duke de Grammont before the Senate to-day:

MESSIEURS—The manner in which the country received our declaration of the 6th of July, led us to commence negotiations with Prussia to secure her recognition of the validity of our grievances. We did not treat with Spain, whose independence we have no wish to trammel, nor with the Prince of Hohenzollern, whom all concede to be under the shadow of the King; nor have we advanced any other guarantee than the candidacy of the Prince for the Spanish throne.

The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs opposed to us a determination not to receive our representations, pretending to ignore the affair. We then addressed our selves to the King, who maintained that he was a stranger to the affair, and that he could not interfere, except as the head of the family, but he avowed that he had instructed Bismarck. We could not accept that answer, and we demanded that the King should influence the Prince of Hohenzollern. Resistance to the project came from the quarter whence it was least expected.

We then demanded that the King should give a promise for the future. This moderate demand, made in moderate terms, we declared to be without any reservation. The King declined to say that he would refuse in the future, to interfere with the candidature and he refused to authorize us to give the declaration that he would in the future oppose the candidature. He declared that he reserved to himself the right to consider the circumstances.

Even after this refusal we did not break off the negotiations but adjourned our operations until this date. Yesterday we were apprised that the King of Prussia had notified our Embassador that he would no longer receive him, and to render the rupture more obvious, he gave notice of his action to the Cabinets of Europe. At the same time he announced that he then might take his leave, and that the arming of Prussia had been commenced.

On our part we yesterday called out the reserve, and we have taken such other measures as the interests of the country demanded.

A copy of this document has been presented to the Corps Legislatif by the Keeper of the Seals.

The government asks a vote of supplies and the call to arms of all classes owing military services.

The Corps Legislatif has voted the extreme demands of the government almost unanimously.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 15.—The Bundesrath of the North German Confederation met here to-day. The Prussian Diet is already in session. The chiefs of all parties assure the King of their approval of his dignified and energetic attitude. Resolutions were adopted according unlimited credit for the national defense.

The King of Saxony has abandoned his long planned tour and remains at Dresden.

REMONSTRANCES.

VIENNA, July 15.—The governments of Austria, England, Italy and Russia are known to have presented at Paris remonstrances against war.

BERLIN, July 15.—The *North German Gazette* has a dispatch from Ems to-day giving particulars of the withdrawal of Benedetti. It appears that he accosted the King of Prussia while the latter was drinking water, demanding peremptorily his intentions on the pending imbroglio. He was therefore dismissed immediately.

The same paper says there is much activity at Prussian ports, which are being put in a state of defense. Fourteen ironclads and frigates are ready to start from Brest and Cherbourg.

The King returns here to-day. Great excitement here.

PARIS, July 15.—The dissensions in the French Cabinet have ended in an unanimity on the question of war. The Emperor will hold a permanent council of his Marshals and Ministers at the Tuileries.

It is reported on the best authority that an angry interview occurred yesterday between the Emperor and Prime Minister Ollivier, growing out of the latter's known disposition for peace. The Emperor violently denounced Ollivier's efforts in this direction.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS

Toward the Rhine frontier are incessant. Eastern France is absolutely alive with soldiers. Troops which have hitherto garrisoned Paris have gone, and raw levies are slowly repiacing them. Ambulances and caissons throng the streets of the city on their route to the front. The preparations at the different naval stations are on a similarly large scale.

Holland remains neutral.

The belligerents are to respect neutrality, yet troops are rapidly concentrating at Antwerp and other stragetic points. The specie and bullion of the Bank of Antwerp have been removed to the citadel. Paper money is to be used by Holland.

NOBBING.

PARIS, July 17.—After the session yesterday, the Senate proceeded in a body to St. Cloud, where they were received by the Emperor and Empress. M. Rouher, President, said the Senate thanked the Emperor for the permission of expressing to the throne its patriotic sentiments. He spoke as follows:

"A monarchial combination, injurious to the prestige and security of France, had been mysteriously favored by Prussia. On our representations Prince Leopold renounced the throne of Spain, who retains our friendship. This candidature, so wounding to us being renounced, without doubt immediate danger was avoided; but the legitimate complaint remains. Was it not evident that a foreign power, to the prejudice of our honor and interests, wished to disturb the balance of power in Europe? Had we not the right to demand of that power guarantees against a possible recurrence of such an attempt? This is refused, and the Prince insulted. Your Majesty draws the sword and the country is with you, eager for the occasion. You have waited so long, but during the time you have raised to perfection the military organization of France. By your care France is prepared. Her enthusiasm proves that, with your Majesty, she will not tolerate wrong. Let our august Empress become again the depository of Imperial power. The great bodies of State surround her Majesty with absolute devotion. The nation has faith in her wisdom and energy. Let your Majesty assume with noble confidence the command of legions. You lead at Magenta and Solferino. If peril has come the hour of victory is near and soon a grateful country will decree to her children the honors of triumph; soon Germany will be freed from a domination which has oppressed her, and peace will be restored to Europe through the glory of our army. Your majesty, who recently received a proof of the national good will, may then once more devote yourself to reforms, the realization of which is only retarded. All that is needed is to conquer."

The Emperor warmly thanked the President and members of the Senate.

BAVARIAN ARMY.

MUNICH, July 17.—The Bavarian army, including the reserve corps, are ordered to take the field.

KING WILLIAM AND THE HAMBURGERS.

HAMBURG, July 17.—King William sent the Chamber of Commerce of this city a grateful acknowledgement of the patriotic address of that body. He regrets the sacrifice which the honor of Germany exacts, but will do his duty, leaving events in the hands of God.

TEMPORARY ROYALTY.

MADRID, July 17.—A proposal is under consideration here to confer for three years royal attributes on Regent Serrano.

General Prim will go to Vichy.

EUGENIE POPULAR.

PARIS, June 17.—The Empress arrived in Paris to-day from St. Clouds, and received a welcome of the most enthusiastic character.

The Emperor leaves for the field on Wednesday.

HUNGARY SIDES WITH FRANCE.

A telegram from Pesth states that the chiefs of the different parties in Hungary had met there and adopted resolutions sympathizing with France and declaring that every victory of France would be a victory for Hungary.

MILITARY ARDOR IN FRANCE.

The military enthusiasm of the people is unabated.

The headquarters of the French army is at Langers. The Emperor assumes the chief command of the army, with Marshals Bazaine and MacMahon as his subordinates. Reserves, called the Army of Paris, are ready to start at the signal.

The French Garde Nationale has been called into service.

Last evening the artists of the various pleasure gardens received permission to sing the Marsellaise. The audience in all cases joined in amid immense excitement and enthusiasm.

Last night many Senators congratulated the Emperor. Several club houses were illuminated.

All the bridges on the frontier between Belgium and France have been destroyed so that the territory of the former shall be respected.

To-day there is a Council of Ministers at St. Cloud.

Every preparation is being pushed in all directions. There is great enthusiasm by both the army and people. Many regiments have already marched to the frontier.

It is positively asserted that the Emperor will start at once for the field of active operations.

The French army is concentrating at Metz.

Napoleon leaves to-day for the border and will cross the Rhine immediately.

Marshals McMahon, Bazaine and Canrobert command divisions.

A French gunboat flotilla is on the Rhine. Admiral Genouilly, who commands the Baltic fleet, will immediately bombard the Prussian ports on the Baltic. French gunboats are already in Prussian rivers. The army and navy will attack simultaneously. The French fleet is watching the Prussian fleet in the British channel and is awaiting orders to attack.

The French army is singing the Marseillaise. Universal enthusiasm prevails.

France will oppose to the Prussian rifled cannon a revolving cannon shooting forty balls per minute—perhaps Lyman's American gun.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the South German States in responding to Prussia's notice of the declaration of war, are enthusiastic in the support of their fatherland. Political differences are obliterated by the aggressions of France. Columns of Prussian troops are moving in the direction of the Rhine and the north coast.

PARIS, July 16.—Count Benedetti has arrived here, and has asked to be assigned to the army. It is thought that one great battle will end the present contest, and that the fight will take place between Mayence and Strasburg. Nearly a million of men will probably be engaged. The Gardes Nationale and Mobile will be called into service at once. About three hundred thousand men are now moving toward the Rhine. Holland, Switzerland and Belgium have declared their neutrality, and will order armies of observation to their frontiers. Louis Napoleon will assume chief command of the army of the Rhine next week. Marshals Bazaine and McMahon will command the *corps d' arme*. The military excitement is unabated, and taking advatage of the feeling, General Leboeuf has ordered the books for volunteers to be opened in all the arrondisements.

THE PRUSSIANS ON FRENCH SOIL.

PARIS, July 16.—A dispatch from Sitzbas, on the Rhine, about twenty-seven miles from Strasburg, received this afternoon, says that the Prussians entered France by way of Forbach, in the department of Moselle, on the Warcy and Manheim Railway, but as the Prussian force is only said to be a detached corps, little importance is attached to the movement.

The French forces near the frontier are now estimated at one hundred and thirty thousand men.

It is believed the Prussians will attack the fortified city of Metz, capital of the Department of Moselle, and an important railway center, moving on it from two directions, one body via Theonville and another via Kiehl.

It is said the French forces are throwing a bridge over the Rhine near Kehl.

POSITION OF THE PRUSSIAN OUTPOST.

PARIS, July 18.—At noon the Prussian forces occupied the following points: Saarbuck, in Rhenish Prussia, and Newberg, in Rhenish Bavaria. Both of these towne are directly on the frontier. They also had a force concentrated at Linden, in Hesse Darmstadt

UNNECESSARY WAR.

The *Cloche*, a Red Republican organ, holds the Empire answerable for war without pretext.

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY DOUBTFUL.

PARIS, July 18.—The *Figaro* in order to show why France distrusts Belgium, mentions the facts of General Briolmentz's appointment to the command of one corps and of Chazel's to another. The former served in the French army many years ago and held other offices of trust under the French Government, but resigned on account of difficulties with his superiors and left the country. General Chazel has recently been conspicuous in urging the conformity of the calibre of Belgian cannon with that of Prussia. Both these Generals command on the French frontier.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 18.—The Atlantic cable companies have arranged to send their foreign business via lines outside of France.

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.

The *Gaulois* says that Sweden, according to dispatches received here yesterday, is ready to join Denmark and France if a fleet operates in the North and Baltic Seas.

It is reasonably certain that Russia will be strictly neutral.

THAT BATTLE PROVES A "THREE BLACK CROWS" AFFAIR.

News has been received direct from the seat of war to one o'clock this afternoon There had been no blood shed.

KEEP QUIET.

The Prefect of Police has issued a proclamation requesting the citizens of Pari to make no more war demonstrations.

ARE WE TO HAVE NO WAR AFTER ALL

PARIS, July 18.—According to the *La Liberte* this morning, neither France nor Prussia have yet issued a formal proclamation or committed a technical act of war. Each power hesitates to appear the aggressor.

The Chambers expect to receive to-morrow a proclamation by the Emperor declaring war, which of course will put an end to diplomatic delay.

WHAT THE NEUTRAL POWERS SAY.

LONDON, July 18.—The *Morning Post* has a double leaded article containing the following: "Any violation of Belgian territory ends England's neutrality."

The *Times* expects to be obliged to chronicle Prussian reverses at first, owing to the superior preparations and efficiency of the French army. Prussia needs at least another fortnight to get altogether in readiness.

The *Times* also says France, without a shadow of excuse or justification plunges Europe in a war of which no person living may see the end.

A panic arises from the rumor that the Emperor of Russia pronounces in favor of Prussia and mobilizes the Russian army.

STOCKHOLM, July 18.—It is announced that Norway and Sweden will remain neutral.

ZURICH, July 18.—Switzerland will maintain an armed neutrality. The Chambers voted plenary powers to the State Council to raise money and troops.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

THE PRESIDENT

Has signed the Georgia bill.

THE INDIAN BUREAU

Has received the following telegram from Colonel Chambers:

FORT FETTERMAN,
July 14, 1870.

Red Cloud and sixty lodges of Sioux came here yesterday, and left to-day with the determinatiou of inducing all the Indians in the country to make peace. He goes from here direct to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Your attention is respectfully called to the necessity of passing an Indian appropriation bill before the members of Congress separate. Without such an appropriation hostilities are sure to ensue, and with them suffering, loss of life and expenditures vast as compared with the amount asked.

The latest intelligence from Europe indicates the imminence of war between France and North Germany. In view of this a sound policy indicate the necessity of some legislation tending to enlarge the commercial maritime interests of this country. The vessels of this country are insufficient to meet the increase which the existence of war in Europe will impress upon the commerce of the United States, and I submit to the consideration of Congress the interests of the country will be advanced by the opportunity afforded to our citizens to purchase vessels of foreign construction for the foreign trade of the country. An act to this effect may be limited in its duration to meet the immediate exigency of the foreign mail service of the United States, which is in a large degree dependent upon Bremen and Hamburg lines of steamers.

The Postoffice Department has entered into contracts in writing with the two companies above named and with the Williams & Guion line respectively, for a regular and continuous service of two years. The only arrangement that could be made with the Inman and Cunard lines is temporary and may be broken off at any time. The North German lines are first class in the point of speed and equipment, these steamers usually making the trip across the Atlantic from twenty-four to thirty-six hours in advance of Williams & Guion line. Should the North German steamers be blockaded or impeded by France our postal interests with foreign nations will be greatly embarrassed, unless Congress interpose for its relief. I suggest to Congress the propriety of further postponing the time for adjournment with the view of considering the question herein communicated.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

THE "WAR" IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

The war news is alone talked of. At the Foreign Legation it is thought that Austria will be forced to join France in order to crush Prussia.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Fears are expressed that Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen will not accept the post of Minister to England. His friends think that ultimately he will send his acceptance to the President.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Reports from Fort Fetterman to-day show that the Indian war will prove only a second rate affair.

THE M. C.'S.

Nearly all the members of Congress have left for home or the watering places.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

President Grant declines to call an extra session of Congress. He says he is very sorry that the bill to encourage American commerce did not pass.

THE HEAT.

It has been intensely hot here to-day. The thermometer ranged from 88 to 96 degrees in the shade.

PRUSSIA

Is favored in all the Government departments.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

President Grant wants the army and navy increased as soon as possible.

FINANCIAL.

The amount of gold certificates held by the Treasury to-day is $116,000; outstanding gold certificates of indebtedness nearly $30,000,000 more.

OUR NAVY.

Orders have been sent to all the Navy Yards to hurry up the repairs of vessels on hand, and it is thought a larger force will have to be employed at most of the yards to facilitate the work under way, n order to be prepared for any emergency. The steamer Kansas has been repaired at the Navy Yard here, and is now ready for use.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that cash checks issued in payment of bank dividends require a two cent stamp, unless it is known to the issuing officer that they will be immediately presented for payment.

The Boat Race.

Concluded from Sixth Page.

as a polished mirror, save when they were agitated by the oars of the hundred crafts that were passing to and fro near the starting point. Impatient eyes, both on land and on water, watched for the coming of the champions of the oar from half-past two to half-past four o'clock.

"TO YOUR BOATS."

A few minutes before four o'clock, those having the matter in charge quietly picked up the two boats in which the young ladies were to row, and started in the direction of the river, followed by squads carrying the other craft. Such a rush was never seen before, the music and the dancing ceased instantly, and the lager beer stands, heretofore crowded were deserted at once, and the vast concourse who thronged the avenues of the grove rushed down the declivity to the river bank, as though they expected the race to commence instantly. Every available spot was seized upon by the excited throng; many even climbed trees, and one excited young lady had the courage to mount a sapling that leaned out over the bank of the river to an altitude of about twenty feet.

At length the frail crafts were launched. The first to go on board was Miss Lottie; tripping nimbly down the bank she stepped fearlessly into her boat, took her seat, and grasped the oars as carelessly as though it was the merest pastime in which she was indulging. Her costume was romantic and appropriate, a tight fitting bright red bodice, cut low in the neck and destitute of sleeves, a white skirt reaching half way below the knee to the top of her high boots, gave her the appearance of a girl about twelve years of age, had not her plump, well rounded and muscular arms, and well formed but solid hands, told the story that not less than seventeen summers had showered their golden sunlight over her dark, bronzed and closely clipped hair.

Almost immediately Miss Maggie Lew, whose costume was just the reverse of Miss Lottie's, bounced from the river bank into her boat a short distance below. The two then rowed gradually out toward the starting point, and amid the general shouting and cheering of the immense crowd on each side of the river, eyeing each other closely as though each found the other's prowess; once at the starting point for more than half an hour, they sat in their boats while the referees and judges were clearing the course, nodding as gracefully as swans and receiving the encouragement of their friends, and exhibiting a remarkably small amount of excitement considering the eyes of nearly ten thousand people were bent upon them. At length the course was cleared and they were signalled by the referee, who occupied the stern seat of the four oared scull of the Max Moore-head Club, to be in readiness for starting. In a minute more

THE WORD GO

Was given, and the fair aquatics began the first scull race ever projected in this or any other country. Miss McAlice had the decided advantage by starting at the word and getting full three strokes of her oars while Miss Lew was hesitating. Her hesitation lasted for a moment only, and she sped rapidly down the river, a little behind her rival. As is usual, at all boat races the excitement raged and the applause from each side of the river, and from those in boats out in the stream was truly deafening. Miss Lew's guide oat appeared to be much in her way and hindered her progress to a great extent. While at the stake boat Miss McAlice was led full twenty rods out of her way in turning it. On the home stretch each displayed some good pulling, the nervous excitement of starting was overcome and we were now able to judge of their true merits. The stroke of Miss Lew was "a long and a strong pull" and she evinced a degree of efficiency very creditable to herself. The stroke pulled by Miss McAlice was short and quick, by which she brought herself in about seventy yards in advance of her rival, making the time on the course which was a mile and three-eights, in eighteen minutes and ten seconds.

AFTER THE RACE.

Each having crossed the imaginary line, the race was declared ended, and the contestants rowed ashore where they were received with cheers and congratulations. Miss Lew, although not the winner, certainly received due honor from an appreciative audience. The gold watch and chain, valued at $150 was here presented to Miss McAlice and she was seated in a buggy and drove rapidly away, a large portion of the crowd following for some distance. The crowd then returned to the grove where dancing was instituted and merriness seemed the order of the day. The beer stands were again beseiged and the thirsty rallied around and clamored again and again for something to drink. A reporter on a cotemporary is laid up on account of hoarseness from the effect of exerting his lungs to a capacity beyond he ir endurance.

OUR NEIGHBORS WERE THERE.

The interest felt in the race abroad was beyond what we expected, and much in advance of the expectations of those journals that hooted at the idea when it was first announced through the columns of the *Commercial* and THE POST that the ladies *would* row a race.

The New York papers had a representative on the grounds, as had also the Chicago and Cincinnati papers. Prof. A. J. Russell, Frank Leslie's special artist, was present, and took photographs and sketches of all the important transactions during the day. Harper Brothers were also represented, and we may expect to see in the illustrated papers a true representation of the whole scene.

Fayette County Ahead on Timothy.

From Mr. Conrad Strickler, of Fayette county, we have received a bunch of mammoth Timothy, one head of which measures 11¾ inches, or ¾ of an inch more than the tallest head sent us by Mr. Jacob Lashel, of this county, before noticed in these columns. The balance are about the same length as those raised by Mr. Lashel. We still look to Allegheny to reclaim her lost laurels, although in a political view, Fayette being a white man's county, she has our sympathies. If any one can beat 11¾ let him trot along the samples. Mr. Strickler says;

Editors Post:

I have sent by to-day's mail six timothy heads which we think beats those sent from Moon township notice in last week's POST, averaging 11¾ inches in length—the longest being 11¾ inches.

Please put them up by the Stonewall Rossier. When any one beats Franklin township let us hear from them. Yours, &c.,

CONRAD STRICKLER,
Fayette County, Pa.

YESTERDAY morning Coroner Clawson held an inquest over the remains of a colored woman named Ellen Master, who died very suddenly on Tuesday afternoon at her residence in Ormsby borough. The jury found a verdict of "death by heart disease," Deceased was about forty years of age, and leaves two children. Her husband, who was an employee at Messrs. Jones & Laughlin's Works, died about six months ago.

DARING ROBBERIES.

Private Residences and Stores in Braddock's Borough Burglarized.

A gang of burglars made a rade on the quiet borough of Braddock's on Tuesday night last, and entered several dwellings and stores in that neighborhood. The first place visited was the residence of Mr. Brown, a butcher, located on the plank-road, near the upper end of the borough. There they secured apout $425 in money, and made their escape. The store of Mr. Smith, located in a building adjoining Robinson's hotel, on the plank road, was also entered and some goods carried off. From the store they forced their way into the hotel. Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the store, was awakened while they were operating about the premises but before he could secure a weapon they had escaped.

Dr. Schooley's residence near the hotel was visited, and the party succeeded in gaining access to the bed chamber occupied by Dr. S. and his wife. Mrs. S. was awakened when one of the thieves drew a revolver and threatened to blow her brains out if she gave any alarm. She was terribly frightened, but fortunately the Doctor was awakened and attempted to capture them. They escaped, however, although pursued out of the house. They failed to obtain any plunder.

The next place visited was the Hays Hotel, kept by Mr. Sewald, also located on the plank road. They first attempted to force their way into the building, but failing in that they knocked at the door and endeavored to induce Mr. Sewald to admit them. He peremptorily refused and they finally made off.

They then proceeded to the house of Mr. W. W. Reeves, on the line of the Railroad and after gaining admission secured some three dollars in money and some articles of clothing. From this house they proceeded to that of Mr. Horton, in the lower end of the borough, from which they carried off a considerable amount of clothing, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Horton were both absent.

It is supposed that other houses in the borough were entered, but we learned no further particulars. The thieves, it appears, were provided with a horse and buggy, by which they managed their raid systematically and expeditiously. The daring of the robbers show them to be experts, as well as acquainted with the locality, but as yet there is no clue that could lead to their apprehension. Our readers, not alone in that region, but elsewhere, should be on the lookout for similar visits, and be prepared to tender the midnight visitors a fitting reception.

A. W. Taylor, the Radical Candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first District.

The Republican Congressional conferees from the several counties composing the Twenty-first district, met at the Merchants' Hotel yesterday, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress for that district. The district embraces Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana counties, and each county presented a candidate. The following named gentlemen composed the conference:

Fayette—Jacob B. Miller, Esq., William Parshall, Esq., and Uriah Higinbotham.

Westmoreland—General C. P. Markle, A. A. Johnson and J. W. Moorhead.

Indiana—Hon. J. K. Thompson, J. P. Blair, Esq., and Samuel M. Hazlett, Esq.

The aspirants for the position, now filled by John Covode, were G. W. K. Minor, Esq., of Fayette, J. A. Logan, Esq., of Westmoreland and A. W. Taylor, of Indiana.

The conference met at eleven o'clock, and organized by electing Mr J. P. Blair chairman, and Mr. William Parshall, secretary.

Five ballots were taken, resulting in three votes for each candidate. The name of J. A. Logan was then withdrawn, and the Westmoreland county conferees supported Taylor, after which, to give the affair a ring of concord, Taylor was declared the unanimous choice. Logan is said not to have wanted the office, but Minor's friends are sore over it, and swear it was "a set up job" on them. All know that neither candidate would have been more easily defeated than the one chosen. Mr. Foster's election is a certainty if, in the language of "Kyrode," there is no "frod."

ON Tuesday a runaway of an unusual character occurred in the vicinity of the Union Depot. A hearse was there waiting to convey the remains of a former citizen of this place, expected to arrive from Chicago, to the residence of some friend here. The coffin had been placed therein, the horses, taking fright from some cause, started to run. They ran with their ghastly freight across the tracks, dashed the hearse against the wall of the Pan Handle Railroad, and then started toward the tunnel. The driver, meanwhile, did not know what to do; at all events he did nothing, and pending his inactivity, a gentleman who was near ran and caught the horses. Fortunately the hearse was not wrecked, and the coffin was not thrown out.

REV. RICHARD LEA, pastor of the church at Lawrenceville, Sixteenth ward of Pittsburgh, says the Presbyterian *Banner*, is absent on a trip to New England. Rev. F. A. Noble, pastor of the Third church, in this city, has gone to spend the "heated term" amid the scenes of his youth, in the State of Maine. Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., is with his relations in the East. Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., has been for several weeks in New Jersey. Rev. David Elliott, D. D., is visiting relatives in Warren and Clarion counties. Rev. J. B. Bittinger, D. D. of Sewickley, has gone to Cape May and Saratoga.

Cheap Luxuries for the People.

Opportunely, at the time when the cost of living is enormous, a new article appears in the market, affording an unprecedented amount of delicious and wholesome aliment, almost for a song. We refer to the patent Sea Moss Farine, which is now, by virtue of its extraordinary cheapness, taking the place of all the gelatinous articles of food manufactured from maize and grain. The raw material for this nutritious and fattening agent is the free gift of nature; a marine moss growing in prodigious quantities on the Irish coast, and known as Carrageen. Cleansed, dessicated, concentrated and reduced to powder by a patent process, this wonderful plant yields a larger quantity of pure, palatable aliment, in proportion to its weight, than any substance produced from the great agricultural staples. Artistic cooks pronounce it the finest article for custards, puddings, creams, soups, sauces &c., that has yet been discovered, and the Sea Moss Farine Co. of New York, who own the patent, find it all they can do to keep pace with the demands for the new staff of life.

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FROM WAYNESBURG.

Corner Stone Laying—Interesting Ceremonies—Address of Rev. J. D. Herr, of Pittsburgh.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post.]

WAYNESBURG, PA., July 14.

To-day witnessed one of the largest gatherings there has been in this place for a long while. The foundation is being laid for a fine, spacious hall by the Free Masons and Odd Fellows, and to-day was appointed for laying the corner stone, with joint ceremonies of the two Orders. Notwithstanding the morning gave forth signs of rain, the day proved propitious, and from early morn till noon the people were gathering, large delegations coming in from our neighboring counties of Washington and Fayette. About ten o'clock the procession began to move under the direction of the Marshal, Dr. D. W. Braden, the Odd Fellow division being headed by the Washington Brass Band, and that of the Masons by the National Brass Band of this place. The principal streets were then paraded by the procession, numbering about five hundred members of the different orders, after which they proceeded to the new building on High street, where the corner stone was laid with their respective ceremonies, the meeting then adjourning for dinner. The corner stone contains the usual collection of papers, coins, &c. At about two o'clock the people were called together in the public square, when Dr. Alfred Creigh, of Washington, Pa., delivered a lengthy and excellent address to the Masonic order, which was followed by an eloquent oration to the Odd Fellow lodges by the Rev. J. D. Herr, of Pittsburgh, whose addresses on all subjects are well received in this section.

The music discoursed by the band was of a high order. Nothing occurred to interrupt the pleasure and harmony of the gathering, and it will prove a day long to be remembered by all present.

We cannot refrain from noticing the new building about to be erected. The situation is a central and very fine one. The building is to be a three-storied brick, in the best style. The first floor will be devoted to business rooms, the second as a grand town hall, and the third will be occupied by the halls of the different secret orders. Altogether it will form an ornament to the town, of which all may be proud. CLIFTON.

Lovely to Behold.

The *Courier-Journal* goes off on the style of fighting on the Rhine, compared with that of home:

The season is in itself an inspiration. No danger of flood or sun-stroke, no toilsome marches over barren tracks of country flanked by black jacks and bush whackers, no hunger nor exposure to the weather. The cavalry will drink wine instead of buttermilk, and the infantry will be provided with all the luxuries. The tables of the Gensgals will glisten with long-necked fat bellied bottles and glittering decanters, and every staff officer will be a sort of brevet rainbow. This is war indeed! Compared with rebel hard-tack and mule bacon; with sleeping on a hill side with Mr. Kelly's "blue stars" raining down mud, mosquitoes and other vermin in your eyes; with riding in the bottom of an ambulance minus springs and straw, with a bullet in your leg, having the pleasant prospect of one of Dr. Yandell's cross-cut saws before you; with sore bones and bare feet, commissary whisky, no coffee and the seven year itch; with a jacket padded with dirt and spangled with fleas, and a Bragg to shoot you for stealing a chicken, and a press howling perpetually, "No cause for despondency." Compared with this sort of soldiering, we say, the present little game of draw-poker on the Rhine must be a slice out of the Second Book of Timothy, where the grass made the cattle leap for joy, and all was, as Father Tom observed, "gin an' sugar an' wather."

There are thousands of gentlemen in the South, who swore off five years ago, who might be tempted to take a hand, in spite of oaths, memory and a surfeit of glory. What a nice thing it would be to act as Bismarck's commissary or Napoleon's quartermaster! The pickings and stealings, to say nothing of the drink and victuals, must be lovely. One would not mind being an aid-de camp or a field marshal or even a chaplin to the reserves!

A short war and a merry is the cry; and with three bottles of Burgundy a day, and as many sausages as he can eat, under the belt of every fighting man, we may look for prodigies of valor and marksmanship.

"Ye may talk of the Peninsuly," says Mr. Free, "but for square fightin' an' courtin' an' eatin' an' drinkin' its give me Germany; the plunder is as beautiful as the ladies, an' the liquor is Bachanalian."

Monongahela Valley District Convention.

The sixth session of the Good Templars Convention for this district, composed of Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene counties, will meet in Connellsville on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 26th and 27th instant. Delegates will be entertained by the hospitable people, while a railroad excursion, a picnic, public meeting, music, &c., will fill out an entertaining programme. Hon. S. B. Chase, Grand Worthy Templar will preside. The Connellsville Railroad Company will return free all delegates who pay full fare going. Over fifty Lodges will be represented.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. R. MERTZ, Banker, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue:

GOLD		122
1881 Bonds		112
5-20	1862	108
5-20	1864	108
5-20	1865	108
5-20	1865, Coupons	107
5-20	1867	107
5-20	1868	106

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

GOLD		122⅜
1881 Bonds		112⅛
5-20	1862	108⅜
5-20	1864	108⅜
5-20	1865	108⅜
5-20	1865, Coupons	107⅜
5-20	1867	107⅜
5-20	1868	106
10-40		106¾

STOCKS.

Adams Express	65½
Merchants Union Express	
New York Central	91½
Reading	96⅞
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	94
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅝
Michigan Southern	93⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	108⅛
Chicago and Northwestern	83
" " preferred	88⅝

	LARGE.	SMALL.
Loudon Exchange. £	615	625
Paris " Franc	25	26
Berlin " Thaler	95	96
Frankfort " Florin	52	54
Union Pacific R. R. Bonds	87	88

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD			121⅜
United States 6s, 1881			112½
" "	5-20s, 1862		108⅜
" "	5-20s, 1864		108⅜
" "	5-20s, 1865		108⅜
" "	10-40s		106½
" "	5-20s, January and July, 1865		107⅜
" "	5-20s, " "	1867	107⅜
" "	5-20s, " "	1868	105¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, July 21, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market continues in a very unsettled condition. The war excitement in Europe has put an entirely different face on the matter. In place of the usual summer dullness and inactivity, indications of an entirely different kind, activity and speculation, are the prospect at present. It will, however, depend on the length of the war, for which there is a wide difference of opinion. Produce is very much excited, holders scarcely knowing what figures to ask, although buyers don't consider sellers very moderate; the tendency for most descriptions is upward. Flour—The market yesterday was considerably excited, with a further advance in prices; the impression is gaining ground that there will be a large export demand; holders were not anxious to sell, the market contains a fair supply; the mills are, evidently, in a healthy condition, having a good stock of wheat on hand; the receipts of flour by river and rail were moderate. Groceries—The market exhibited a good share of excitement, and prices have further advanced; sugars, and in fact all imported articles, have followed gold and advanced. The end is not yet. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—We can report a firm market with a good demand, the tendency for most descriptions being upward. The receipts were only moderate. Wheat—Held very firm at the advance we have noted. The mills are taking all good parcels that comes up to their standard at red winter, 1 25a1 30; white, 1 35a1 40 per bush. Corn—The market was not an active one, although prices were no lower; the general impression was that prices have touched their lowest figures. We quote nominally at 87a90c for ear and shelled, the latter being most fancied. Oats firm and in good demand; sales were reported for shipment, free on cars, at 54a55c; store sales were made at the usual advance. If the war continues we may soon expect a shipping demand. Rye—The market is firmer with a larger demand; we can report sales at 90c for milling purposes. Barley—The market was not an active one. The sales were principally of new southern at 1 00 per bushel.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand. We are reported sales of soda ash in round lots, common, 3½c; re-fined, 3¾a4c; potash, 7a7¼c; pearls, 9a9¼c per pound.

APPLES—The receipts are increasing, with a fair demand. Sales were reported at 4 50a5 50 per barrel.

RYE FLOUR—Advanced; sales in bbls at 6 00; in sacks, 5 70.

FLOUR—The market was firm and excited, owing to the large export demand that is expected to supply the wants of belligerants on the other side of the water. Prices were very unsettled and correct figures very difficult to obtain. The mill rates were: XXX green brand, 8 40; XX blue brand, 7 70; X red brand, 7 00; Winfield mills extra, 6 00; Scioto mills, 6 70. The above flour can be obtained in sacks at 50c per barrel less.

RYE FLOUR—The mills are selling in bbls at 6 00; in sacks at 5 70.

BROOMS—Store prices, Fancy, 5 50; No 1, 4 50; No. 2, 4 00; No. 3, 3 50, Common, 2 50a3 00.

BEANS—Dull, 1 50a1 75 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Is dull at 12a13c

BUTTER—Under the influence of diminished receipts the market is firmer, though prices are unchanged, 16a20c for fair to prime—choice might bring 23c.

CORNMEAL—95ca1 00 per bushel.

CHEESE—The demand is rather better, and we can report regular sales at 12a14c, for Ohio, the outside figure for Goshen. Sweitzer 18a19c.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60a65c per pair; and full grown ones at 90ca1 00 per pair, as to size and condition

CARBON OIL—The market was very dull; prices so unsettled that we omit them. The war news has put a stop to oil shipments and weakened prices materially.

BACON—The market was very firm; prices have advanced to the following: Shoulders—Plain, 14½c; sugar cured do, 16½c; ribbed sides, 17c; clear rib sides, 17½c; clear do, 18c. Hams, 23c. Mess pork, $31 00. Dried beef, 26c. Prime leaf lard—Tierces, 17½c; buckets, 18½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is almost bare, and there is much inquiry for it. We continue to quote nominally at 4½a5½c for apples; 5a6c for quarter peaches, and 7a8c for halves.

EGGS—Continue dull and drooping, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand; we now quote at 21a22c.

HAY—The market contains a fair supply, demand improved. We note sales of new from wagon, at 10 00, 12 00 and 15 00 per ton; old 15 00, 18 00 and 20 00 per ton.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 8a9c.

POTATOES—Sales of new crop at 3 00a3 50 per bbl, and old at 50a55c per bushel. The arrivals are increasing, and prices for old and new are lower.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is still quoted at 2 25, though there is not much inquiry for it. Buckwheat quoted at 1 00a1 25 per bushel.

HEMP—Sales of Kentucky at 167 00 per ton.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3a3½c.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at 2 25 per bbl, and eastern at 1 75.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is quoted at 1 20a1 25, the outside figure for well established Western brands.

FEATHERS—Sales of common geese feathers, from store, 80a85c, and No 1, 90a95c, as to quantity purchased.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, July 21, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The market yesterday exhibited more firmness, holders generally were asking an advance on raw and refined. The sales, however, were not as large, as dealers were apart in their views.

CRUDE.

The general opinion is that when prices touch bottom there will soon be a reaction. The asking rates were: Spot or July, 10¼c; August, 10¼a10½c; September, 10¼c; October, 10¾c; November, 10¾c; all the year, seller's option, 10c; buyer's option, do., 11½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, August, 10½c.
1,000 bbls, August, 10¼c.
1,000 bbls, August, 10½c.

REFINED.

The market was firmer, although there was no activity manifested. The market will probably open up before long. The nominal rates were: Spot, 25c; July, 25a25¼c; August, 25¼a25¼c; September, 25½c; October, 25½c; November and December, 25¼c; buyer's option, all year, 27c.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE—The *Herald* says: The market was devoid of activity to-day, and no inclination to operate was manifested by either buyers or sellers.

SALES.

1,800 bbls Upper Creek, 3 10.
2,000 bbls Lower Creek, 3 35.
500 bbls Lower Creek, 3 45.
350 bbls Lower Creek, 3 50.

OIL CITY—Market quiet; held at 3 50 on lower creek; 3 80 at Oil City; prices nominal.

TITUSVILLE—Market inactive; sales on upper creek at 3 00a3 10 per bbl.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—Market quiet at 3 40a3 50 per bbl.

SHAMBURG—Market dull and prices weak and unchanged; 3 25 here; 2 90a3 00 at wells; producers generally holding for higher prices.

PHILADELPHIA.—Market quiet; prime light standard to white, 24c; standard white, 24¾c; crude, 12c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, July 20, 1870.

GENERAL REVIEW.

It would seem that the certainty of a crash of arms in Europe has no effect (for the worse) on the shipments of cattle from the west to this and the eastern markets. The supply continues large for the season, which are selling fairly at prices a shade lower than last week. Common cattle are down, say ½c since our last. Stock are selling slow at the rates noted below, buyers contending for lower prices. And here it may not be out of place to state that the prospect of an abundant corn crop throughout the west has a tendency to cause raisers of cattle to hold on to them, which may have the effect to keep prices up for a time. Eastern farmers, as well as those in this immediate neighborhood, will require a large number of feeders, and it is with them to say whether they will purchase at present figures or await the events of the future. Prime to fair cattle sold readily at prices fairly up to last week. Purchases on eastern account were made to a considerable extent, and the stock at once shipped forward.

The stock of hogs was light, and met with ready sales at the prices given below. The quantity was considerably above the average, and were the season a little more advanced, or the weather cooler, better prices might have been obtained.

Sheep presented only a fair offering, the quality being considerably mixed. The sales, however, both for home and Eastern markets were liberal, and at prices about the same as last week.

The arrivals of horses and mules were light, mostly designed for shipment East, and as we have heard of no sales we omit figures.

CATTLE.

The following were the selling rates for the different varieties of cattle on sale: Extra, 1,200 to 1, 500 steers, 8 00a8 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 7 25a7 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,200, 6 25a6 75; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 4 25a6 00 stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 5 00a5 50.

HOGS.

Below we give, in addition to the sales reported, the closing figures of the market: Extra Philadelphia, 9 50a9 75; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 240, 9 25a9 50; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, 8 75a9 00; rough to common, 1 50 to 200, 8 25a8 50; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, 8 25a9 00.

SHEEP.

The market was tolerably firm at the close at the following rates: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, 5 00a5 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4 50a4 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 4 25a4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 3 25a3 50; foot rot and scallawags, by the head, 1 00a1 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Flour firm but quiet; family, 7 00a7 25. Wheat opened buoyant but closed dull; holders ask 1 40 for No. 1 red, but accepted 1 38, and the market closed dull at this rate. Corn opened buoyant and holders asked 98ca 1 00, but at the close there were more sellers than buyers at 90a95c. Oats unchanged at 55a60c. Rye, 90ca1 00. Barley quiet at 1 10a1 20. Cotton nominally unchanged. Whisky advanced to 1 00a1 01, with a fair demand. Mess pork held at 31 00, but no enquiry. Lard held at 16½c; small sales of country at 16¼c. Bulk meats held more firmly; shoulders, 13¼c; sides, 15¼, 15¾a16¼c. Bacon held higher; shoulders, 14½c; sides, 17½a18c; clear rib sold at 18c, buyer August; sugar cured hams, 25c. Cheese firm at 12a13c for fresh factory. Eggs, 16a18c. Sugar and coffee firm at full rates. Linseed oil, 1 00a2 00. Lard oil, 1 15a1 18 for extra summer made.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 1 22½, for buying, and at the close the market was quiet and unsettled. Exchange 1-10 per cent. discount buying and par selling at 26.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Flour in less demand; supers, 5 00; extras, 6 00; western family, 6 20a7 25; Indiana and Ohio do, 7 00a7 75. Wheats less active; receipts light; Ohio, 1 68. Rye—receipts light; prices range from 1 05a1 10. Corn held firmly but buyers hold off; yellow, 1 15; mixed western, 1 10a1 12. Oats steady.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—Cotton quiet and firmer at 14½c; receipts, 37 bales; exports, 281 bales. Flour firm; superfine, 6 00. Corn, 97ca1 05. Oats, 60a62c. Hay, 21 00 a22 00. Bran, 20c. Pork, 32 00. Lard irregular. Bacon firm; shoulders, 15¼c; sides, 19½c.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, July 20.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat 2a3c better; amber Michigan, 1 48; No 1 red Wabash, 1 48; No 2 do, 1 47; No 3 do, 1 40. Corn a shade better; No 1, 93½c; No 2, 92. Oats quiet and unchanged at 60c for No 1. Freights dull and unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—Flour nominal and unchanged. Wheat firmer at 1 30 for No 1; 1 30½ for No 2. Oats steady at 53c for No 2. Corn steady at 80c for rejected. Rye higher at 88c for No 1. Freights firm, 6a10c to Buffalo and Oswego.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Flour active and advanced 50; Howard street superfine, 6 00a6 75; do extra, 7 00a8 00; do family, 8 00a9 50; city mills superfine, 6 25a7 25; do extra, 7 50a 8 50; do family, 8 00a10 00; western superfine, 6 00a6 75; do extra, 6 75 a7 50; do family, 7 50a 8 00. Wheat higher; receipts light; sales of new red at 1 50 a1 75; white, 1 55a1 60; Pennsylvania, 1 55 a1 65; yellow, 1 15. Oats, 58a62c for new and old. Mess pork firm at 31 00. Bacon firm and active; rib sides, 12a17¾c; clear rib, 18a18¼c; shoulders, 15¼c, hams, 25a a26c. Lard firm at 17c. Whisky in good demand at 1 02a1 03.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—Bagging firm, unchanged. Cotton dull and lower; middling 17¾. Flour very active but scarce; extra family, 5 50. Grain quiet; wheat 1 20a1 25; corn 1 12½; oats 64c; rye 90c, in sacks from store. Provisions very active, tending upward; pork 30 50; bacon 14¼a17¾; bulk meats 13¾a16¾; lard 17½; hams 24a24½c. Whisky 98c. Tobacco market more active, prices firmer; sales 159 hhds 5a35c, common frosted to bright manufacturing.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—Flour is very firm and unchanged. Wheat opened 1c better, at which liberal sales were made; No a red, 1 47; No 2 do, 1 45. Corn firm and better demand; No 2 mixed, 94c; the market is strong. Oats in good demand at 60c. Barley—nothing doing. Petroleum—refined, 22c; crude, 4 50 per bbl.

New York Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Flour dull and 15a25c lower; on shipping fairly active and 10a15c better for medium and high grades. Wheat dull and 3a4c lower; 1 48 for good No 2 Milwaukee; 1 60 for prime amber winter. Corn firm and quiet at 1 03 a1 10 for new mixed. Rye nominal at 1 02 a1 03 for Canada bond. Oats strong and wanted; 65a66c for western, in store and afloat. Pork firm and quiet. Lard weak; 17a17½c for steam rendered, Bacon a shade firmer and quiet. Eggs quiet and unchanged. The dry goods trade still shows no symptoms of animation; prices rule steady at 24c.

DIED.

GARBER—On Wednesday at 4 o'clock p. m., WM. GARBER, son of George and Caroline Garber, aged 3 years, 11 months and 21 days.

MCCOY—On Monday evening, July 11th, at 6 o'clock, CHARLES MCCOY, at the residence of his brother, Robert McCoy.

TAYLOR—On Tuesday morning, July 12th, at half past one o'clock, ESTELLA KATE, youngest daughter of A. W. and Mary L. Taylor, aged four years eight months and fourteen days.

HARE—On Tuesday morning, July 12, SAMUEL, son of James S. and Jennie S. Hare, aged 5 years 3 months and 14 days.

BREEZE—On Thursday evening, July 14th, at 10 o'clock at her late residence, 106 Clark street, JANE, wife of William Breeze, aged 50 years.

SMITH—Friday morning, July 15 h, at 7½ o'clk MR. ROBT. J. SMITH, in the 61st year of his age.

MEEHAN—On Thursday evening, July 14th, at 6½ o'clock, CATHARINE MEEHAN, in her 87th year.

PETERSON—On Thursday evening, July 14th, at 10 o'clock, WILLIE GORMLY, son of Lewis, Jr., and Jennie M. Peterson, aged 14 months.

GLOSSER—On Friday morning, July 15th, EMMA JANE, daughter of Jacob Glosser in the seventeen h year of her age.

VIERHELLER—On Sunday morning, July 17th, at the house of his brother, Frederick Vierheller, Major G. P. VIERHELLER, aged 46 years.

MCINTOSH—On Wednesday, July 20th, ANNIE MARGARET, only daughter of James and Agnes J. McIntosh, aged 3 years and 7 months.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

Be on Your Guard.

The unexampled success which for twenty years has accompanied the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters provokes the envy of ignorant nostrum-mongers in all parts of the country, and the counterfeiting business having been measurably played out in consequence of the numerous suits instituted against the offenders, a new system of tactics has been adopted. In the South and West especially, a legion of "Bitters," prepared from worthless materials and bearing a variety of names, have been got up by irresponsible adventurers with the hope of substituting them to some extent for the Standard Tonic of the Age. In some cases country druggists are the concoctors and proprietors of these unscientific and trashy compounds, which are warmly recommended by the venders, who endeavor to palm them off upon the credulous in lieu of the great specific which has never yet had a successful competitor either among proprietory preparations or the medicines prescribed in private practice. This notice is intended to put the public on their guard against persuasions of parties engaged in the attempt to substitute mere rubbish for the most efficacious and reliable alterative at present known. At this season of the year when debility and complaints arising from a lack of vital energy so generally prevail, it is of the greatest consequence that no tricks should be played with depressed and enfeebled systems. Ask, therefore, for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great vegetable invigorant and alterative, and reject, with deserved contempt, the worse than useless medleys offered in its place. It is as important to the public as to the proprietors of the famous restorative, that this advice should be heeded.

ESTRAY.—CAME TO THE PREMISES of the subscriber

A ROAN HORSE,

which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. H. LLOYD,
ja22:3tw West Elizabeth, Pa.

CANDIDATES.

Announcements in this column Ten Dollars each to expire on the day of the meeting of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CORONER.

Ald. W. N. FLEMING.

Of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

MAJOR MAURICE WALLACE,

Of the Tenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CORONER.

T. C. RAFFERTY,

Of the Twelfth ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

SAMUEL CAMERON,

Of the Fifteenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

JAMES IRVIN,

Of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

I. W. BAUSMAN,

Of Scott Township, subject to the rules of the Democratic Convention.